The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1332.—Vol. XXXI. LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861. {STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 16 years), begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, on which dividends are regularly paid realising from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

The improvements in the market predicted a few weeks since are now matter of fact, particularly dividend stocks.

WEEKLY LIST of SHARES RECOMMENDED for IMMEDIATE PURCHASE, and sure for profits:—

Prosper United.	Michell.	Wheal Norris.
Bottle Hill.	Herward United.	Wheal Ludcott.
Wheal Moyle.	Scorrier Consols.	Bryntall.
Tincroft.	East Caradon.	East Budnick and Mount.
	Great Retallack.	West Wendron.

Mr. CROFTS has business to transact in all the above mines. 1

MR. JAMES LANE. No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—10 Alfred Consols; 20 Bottle Hill, 27s.; 10 Clitters, £21½; 25 Charlotte, 18s. 6d.; 10 East Caradon, £15½; 20 East Devon Consols; 20 East Budnick and Mount, 10s. 9d.; 20 Great Retallack, 37s.; 20 Great Crinnis, 10s.; 20 Great Wh. Alfred, £7⅛; 20 Great Wheal Martha, 18s.; 5 Great Wheal Fortune, £11; 20 Harriett, 38s.; 20 Ludcott, £3 18s. 9d.; 20 Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d.; 20 Lady Eliza, 8s.; 3 Margaret, £54; 20 New Treleigh, 49s.; 20 North Downs, £3⅞; 100 North Exmouth, 20s.; 5 North Treskerby, £34; 30 Redmoor, 5s.; 20 Penhale Moor, £4⅛; 20 South Condurrow, 15s.; 3 Trelawny, £13⅛; 40 Sigford Consols, 11s.; 10 Marke Valley, £6⅛; 20 Sortridge Consols, 12s. 3d.; 50 Orsedd, 26s.; 2 Wendron Consols, £21½; 10 Wheal Grylls, £5⅛; 100 New Clifford, 6s. 6d.; 50 South Tresavean; 10 Hingston, £2½; 10 Gonamena, £2½; 15 Buller and Bertha, 30s; 100 Wheal Mary Emma, 6s. 6d.; 15 North Basset, £7⅛; 20 North Providence, 22s. 6d.; 50 Great North Tolgus, 21s. 6d.—Also FOR POSITIVE SALE 500 shares (fully paid) in Penralt Silver Lead Mine (Limited); the best offer will be accepted. 2

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Buyers are solicited to apply for the market selling price before purchasing at hazard of some of those who advertise shares for sale; for, with one or two honourable exceptions, such shares cannot be obtained unless the market price has greatly receded; and it is needless further to point out the loss and disadvantages that ensue to a purchaser.

J. B. BRENCHLEY will pay immediate cash for all stock he may buy, and he declines to transact business for time, unless a pre-payment of a part of the amount be made.

SHARES WANTED in Botallack, Basset, Wheal Seton, Trelyon Consols, North Treskerby, Carn Brea, New Seton, South Frances.

Bankers: London and Westminster. 3

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4

Orders to Buy or Sell Mine Shares by letter or telegraph punctually attended to.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—A SPECIAL REPORT on this mine APPEARS in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST of Friday (the 8th inst.), No. 150, price 6d. each copy. 5

MR. LELEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 6

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1¼ per cent.

Mr. GOMPERS has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—

50 Wheal Crebor.	20 East Caradon.	20 North Minera, 40s.
2 North Treskerby.	20 Hingston Down.	20 Sortridge, 12s. 6d.
20 Wheal Harriett, £1⅞.	3 Stray Park, £40.	20 Wheal Edward.

Mr. GOMPERS is also a BUYER of the undermentioned:—

100 or 200 Tregullow, £8.	20 Drake Walls.	50 North Exmouth, 17s 6d
50 Wheal Norris, 24s.	50 North Robert.	20 South Condurrow.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank 7

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines. 8

N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices, every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.

Mr. BATTERS, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices.

Mr. BATTERS has made a selection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of dividends, and with great prospects of advance in market value of shares. Full particulars from personal inspection can be had on application.

Mr. BATTERS is a BUYER or SELLER in Bryn Gwiog, Herward, West Bryn Gwiog, Brynford, North Mineras, and Silver Rake, &c., at close market prices; and is a BUYER of any number of West Bryn Gwiog shares at £31 per share; 50 North Minera, 37s. 6d.; 50 New North Minera, 17s. prem.; 100 Great Martha, 17s. 6d.; 5 Billins, £21; and FOR SALE 2 Billins, £22.

Mr. BATTERS has returned from North Wales, and will be happy to communicate any information he may possess to his correspondents. 9

MR. J. HUME, of 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., transacts business for clients at a commission of 1¼ per cent.

Mr. HUME has substantial reasons for expecting a great advance in each and all of the following mines during this and the ensuing two months:—East Carn Brea, Wheal Seton, Great Retallack, North Basset, East Caradon, and Wheal Crebor.

Mr. HUME will deem it a pleasure to attend to any applications for particulars or details of the above, or of any other investment of an equally sound character, and will supply the closest dealing prices of the same.

The "Mining Share Monitor," for March just out. Price 6d. free by post.

Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. 10

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS, LONDON, has FOR SALE:—100 North Minera, 39s. 6d.; 100 Drake Walls, 20s.; 5 West Bryn Gwiog, £31; 35 Crane, £4; 100 Great Wheal Martha, 20s.; 90 Wheal Harriett, 39s.; 20 Tregullow, £8½; 5 South Bryn Gwiog, £24; 100 Beneathwood, 12s. 6d.; 50 Central Minera; 40 Rosewarne Consols; 100 Dale, 12s. 6d.; 5 Silver Rake, £19½; 5 North Treskerby, £34; 25 North Buller, £4¼; 25 Nangiles; 100 Great Retallack; 100 Trewentha, 19s. 6d.; 2 West Caradon; 15 North Basset, £7½; 25 Wheal Grenville, £3; 3 Trelawny, £13⅜; 50 Kelly Bray, £1½; 25 East Russell, £6⅝; 25 25 Buller and Basset; 5 Providence, £42; 25 Wheal Grylls; 20 Trevoole, £5; 4 Stray Park, £40½; 25 Pendeen, £5⅝; 50 Millpool; 100 Charlotte United; 100 Great North Tolgus; 20 Great South Tolgus, £8; 2 South Frances; 100 South Buller and West Penstruthal; 100 Sigford Consols, 14s.; 100 East Providence; 20 Treloweth, £4¾; 10 Collacombe, £6; 50 Wheal Edward; 100 South Condurrow, 17s.; 50 Sortridge Consols, 12s.; 5 Old Tolgus United; 100 Lady Bertha; 100 East Grenville, 14s.; 2 East Basset, £102; 2 Cargoll; 25 Alfred Consols, £3⅝; 50 Wheal Sidney, £1; 100 Wheal Crebor, 14s. 6d.; 100 Tees Side, 6s. 9d. 11

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES. Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C 12

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—Capitalists will find British Mine pay the largest profit of all known securities. To invest £1000 in Consols, railway debentures, or bank shares, the largest amount receivable is £60 per annum, whereas the former yields an income of at least £150. Progressive Mines, judiciously selected, frequently advance from 100 to 500 per cent., and free from risk.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 8, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, are in daily communication with agents of the principal mines in the kingdom, and are in a position to advise as to the merits of each class of property.

BANKS, RAILWAYS, INSURANCE, and every description of Stock Exchange business transacted. Telegraph messages promptly attended to.

A few SHARES FOR SALE in Dolcoath United and West South Caradon. 13

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER AND THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1860, is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C. 14

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

1 Ashburton Unt., £14½.	1 New Seton, £51½.	100 Vale of Towy, 8s. 9d.
25 Bottle Hill, 25s.	100 New Frances, 12s. 9d.	1 W. Bryn Gwiog, £31.
1 Bryn Gwiog, £33.	50 North Minera (£1 paid, Limited).	1 West Cardon, £80½.
10 Camb. Vean, £3 6s. 3d.	2 North Roskear, £23¼.	4 West Stray Park, £6¼.
4 Cook's Kitchen, £18.	3 North Treskerby.	50 West Tolcarne, 16s. 9d.
1 East Basset, £101.	10 Pedn-an-drea, 10s. 9d.	1 W. Wh. Seton, £357½.
50 East Greville, 15s. 3d.	1 Providence, £41.	13 Wh. Edward, £2 11s. 3d
10 East Rosewarne, 32s. 6d.	1 South Bryn Gwiog, £26.	20 Wheal Harriett, 38s. 9d.
10 Hawkmoor, 15s.	1 S. Wh. Frances, £182½	1 Wh. Kitty (Lelant), £13
10 Merilyn, £1.	20 Sigford, 17s. 6d.	25 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes) £1
50 Michell, 9s. 3d.	5 Trencrom, offer wanted.	50 Wheal Prosper, 28s.
25 Nant. & Pen. (Limited, & Welch), offer wanted.	30 Unity Consols, 13s.	2 Wheal Seton, £90.

PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER. 15

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

10 Alfred Cons., £3 8s 9d.	1 Herodsfoot, £35 18s. 9d.	1 South Caradon, £302½
10 Anglo Mexican Mint, £13 10s.	1 Kitty (Lelant), £13½.	2 Spearne Moor.
2 Brynford Hall, £26¼.	5 Kitty (St. Agnes), 25s 9d	1 St. Ives Consols, £39⅞
5 Bryn Gwiog, £33.	20 Lady Bertha, 18s. 9d.	50 Sortridge Cons., 11s. 9d
5 Bedford Utd., £5 6s. 9d.	20 Kelly Bray, 22s. 3d.	30 St² Day United, 13s. 9d.
20 Bottle Hill, 26s. 3d.	50 Lady Eliza.	5 S. Bryn Gwiog, £24⅜.
10 Bryntall, £4 6s. 9d.	20 Lewis, 14s 9d (including last call of 26s.)	20 So. Condurrow, 12s. 6d.
45 Beneathwood, 10s. 6d.	5 Marke Valley, £5⅝.	2 South Basset, £16¾.
50 Buller and Basset.	1 Mary Ann, £19½.	1 South Frances, £179.
5 Billins, £21¼.	50 Michell.	5 Silver Rake, £18 18s 9d
1 Carn Brea, £98½.	20 Merilyn, 23s. 8d.	50 Tamar Con., £2¼.
5 Cobre, £40⅞.	10 North Frances, £4⅜.	30 Tincroft, £5 15s.
60 Cuddra, 22s 3d (ex call).	50 North Minera (5s. paid), 25s. 9d.	10 Treloweth, £3⅜.
20 Cefn Cilcen, 13s. 9d.	20 North Minera (20s. pd.), £1 18s. 9d.	10 Tolvadden, £2⅞.
40 Calstock Cons., 21s. 9d.	20 North Exmouth, 20s 6d.	100 Tretoll, offer wanted.
20 Central Minera, 24s. 9d.	20 Nant-y-Iago, 20s.	1 Trelawny, £13¾.
10 Camborne Vean, £3.	1 No. Roskear, £21 17s 6d	2 Trelyon Consols, £13½
2 Cargoll, £18½.	5 North Crofty, £7 15s.	40 Treweatha, 14s. 9d.
50 Cath. and Jane, 3s. 9d.	5 No. Basset, £7 8s. 9d.	5 Trencrom.
2 Cwm Erfin, £21.	1 New Seton, £46½.	50 Vale of Towy, 8s. 6d.
10 Camb. Bik. Ld., £3½.	20 New Frances, 10s. 3d.	50 West So. Caradon.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £350.	10 North Robert, 18s. 9d.	5 W. Stray Park, £5 18 9
100 Dale, 13s. 9d.	2 N. Treskerby, £33 18s 9d	30 Wheal Unity, 11s. 6d.
2 Ding Dong, £11.	10 North Downs, £3 15s.	1 West Seton, £352½.
5 East Caradon, £15½.	20 New Treleigh, £2 4s 9d.	1 Wheal Clifford, £190.
10 East Russell, £6 9s 3d.	50 North Rhine, 8s. 6d.	20 Wheal Crebor, 13s. 9d.
5 E. Carn Brea, £7 8s. 9d.	5 Old Tolgus United.	30 Wh. Trevelyan, 17s 6d.
30 East Budnick, 10s. 6d.	20 Prosper United, 28s. 9d.	50 Worthing, 15s. 9d.
1 East Basset, £100.	1 Providence, £39½.	1 Wend. Con., £20 18s 9d
20 East Grenville, 12s. 6d.	50 Port Phillip, 14s. 6d.	20 Wh. Grenv., £2 17s 6d
20 East Rosewarne, 34s 3d.	10 Pendeen, £5 3s. 9d.	5 Wh. Ludcott, £3 17s 6d.
20 East Alfred, 18s. 9d.	20 Pachuca.	15 Wheal Wrey, 20s. 9d.
1 Grambler, £22½.	20 Pedn-an-drea.	10 Wheal Harriett, 37s 6d.
30 Great Alfred, 16s. 9d.	30 Redmoor, 4s. 6d.	20 Wheal Moyle.
20 Guriyn, 5s. 9d.	10 Rosewarne and Herland, 9s. 9d.	5 Wheal Uny, £33¾.
10 Gonamena, £2 17s. 3d.	1 Rose. Utd., £22 8s. 9d.	1 Wheal Margaret, £51¾
20 Great Retallack, 36s 6d.	10 Rosewall Hill & Ransom	2 W. Bryn Gwiog, £31¾
50 Gt. Wh. Martha, 18s 9d (fully paid up).	10 Saint John del Rey, £31 18s. 9d.	20 Wh. Charlotte, 18s. 3d.
5 Great Wheal Fortune, £10 5s.	20 So. Lady Bertha, 2s 11d	5 Wheal Hearle.
20 Great Wh. Vor, 33s. 9d.	5 So. Carn Brea, £3 8s 9d.	20 West Wendron, 12s. 9d.
20 Great Crinnis, 12s. 3d.	1 Stray Park, £39 18s. 9d.	1 Wheal Seton, £91½.
1 Herward, £22¼.		3 Wh. Damsel, £15⅜.
5 Hings. Down, £1 19s 6d.		20 Wheal Arthur, 4s. 9d.
		10 Wheal Edward, 52s 6d.
		20 West Tolcarne, 16s. 9d

And is a BUYER of 200 North Minera (5s. paid), 24s.; 15 Wheal Damsel, £14¾; 5 Stray Park, £39½; 200 West South Caradon; and 250 Dale, 12s. 6d.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, March 1, 1861. 16

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums. 17

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER, 2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

C. POWELL informs his friends and the public that the situation of his office (adjoining the Mining Exchange) enables him to act promptly on all orders confided to him, either by post or telegraph; and begs to assure those who may favour him with business on commission, or at nett prices, that his best endeavours shall be used for their interest.

Office hours: 10 till 5. Commission, 1¼ per cent.

March 1, 1861. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane. 18

EDWARD COOKE, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, solicits a continuance of the patronage of the public, and assures them that he is in a position to do business on commission, or nett prices, in any of the mines usually dealt in on the most favourable terms with regard to their interests. All orders entrusted to his care will have prompt attention.

FOR SALE, at nett prices:—

50 Wheal Wrey, 12s.	20 East Rosewarne, 34s.	10 Aberdover, £10.
50 Wheal Lewis, 7s. 6d.	6 Tolcarne, £27⅞.	5 Caradon Cons., £10½.
20 Hingston Down, £2.	50 Bottle Hill, 26s.	1 Wheal Buller, £125.
25 New Frances, 10s.	25 Wheal Unity, 14s.	1 Wheal Basset, £108½.
15 New Treleigh, £2 6s.	10 Cardigan Consols, any reasonable offer.	20 West Fowey, £5⅜.
15 Nant. & Penrhiw, £1⅛		11 Great Crinnis, 10s. 6d.
20 So. Condurrow, 15s.	40 Redmoor, 4s. 6d.	10 Wh. Grenville, £2⅞.
		1 South Frances, £185.

Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, E.C.

March 1, 1861. 19

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Commission, 2½ per cent. 20

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed. 21

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS. 22

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Calstock, 12s. 6d.	Merilyn, 20s. 6d.	Sortridge, 12s. 3d.
Drake Walls, 20s.	North Treleanwy, 4s. 9d.	Wheal Arthur, 4s. 9d.
East Caradon, £15⅝.	North Treskerby, £35.	Wheal Edward, 50s.
East Carn Brea, £7½.	North Robert, 21s.	Wheal Harriett, 38s.
East Russell, £6½.	Pelyn Wood, 4s. 9d.	Wheal Norris, 25s. 6d.
Hingston Down, £2½.	Stray Park, £40½.	West Wendron, 13s. 6d.

And is a BUYER of—

Bedford Consols.	North Wheal Robert.	Wheal Moyle.
Gawton United.	Wheal Edward.	Wheal Norris.

TREGULLOW CONSOLS MINE.—T. ROSEWARNE is a SELLER of 50 or 100 at £4, for the end of May. 23

March 1, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES. Terms, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, 2½ per cent. on smaller sums.

Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street. 24

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, E.C., hails with much satisfaction the Daily Official List of Prices issued by the Committee of the British Mining Exchange, and he recommends all his clients and friends to at once support the same by subscribing thereto.

Mr. JACKMAN is prepared to advise his friends and the public WHAT TO BUY, SELL, or AVOID therein. SHARES FOR SALE, at stated prices:—

1 East Basset, £99.	70 Pelyn Wood.	5 North Frances, £4 10s.
20 Tregullow (for cash), £8⅛.	100 Lady Eliza, 8s.	100 Beneathwood (an offer wanted).
15 Calstock Cons., 15s.	50 West South Caradon, 18s. 3d.	90 Furze Hill Wood.
40 Michell, 8s. 6d.	30 East Budnick, 10s. 6d.	60 Merilyn.
20 Wheal Norris, 25s.	25 Gt. Wh. Martha, 18s 9d	

March 1, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster. 25

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON. 26

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL. 27

JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 28

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES, 1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. 29

JOHN WM. HUTCHINSON has FOR SALE at nett prices, and for prompt delivery:—

1 Bryn Gwiog, £33½.	10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £7⅞.	1 Providence.
5 Alfred Consols, £3⅝.	25 Great Alfred (an offer wanted).	10 Rosewarne and Heriand (an offer wanted).
4 Calvadnack, £4½.	20 Hingston, £2.	2 Trelyon, £14.
5 Ciljah and Wentworth, £3.	5 Hearle, £10.	5 Trelawny, £13⅜.
1 Carn Brea, £98½.	1 Levant, £115.	20 Unity, 13s. 6d.
2 Grambler, £21½.	1 No. Treskerby, £34½.	1 West Seton, £351¼.
		1 West Caradon, £81.

78, Old Broad-street, March 2, 1861. 30

MICHELL AND JENKIN, ENGINEERS, REDRUTH, CORNWALL. 31

EDWARD BROOK, MINING BROKER, 11, BENSON'S BUILDINGS, LEEDS. 32

NOTICE.—J. SYKES, SHAREBROKER, LEEK, wishes to call the attention of capitalists to the Dale Mine at the present price, as being a speculation free from risk, and one of the cheapest shares on the market.

FOR SALE:—50 Dale, and 2 Cumberland Black Lead (fully paid), £5.

WANTED:—100 Dale, 11s. 6d.; 5 Tincroft, £5⅛; 10 Great Retallack, 35s.; 10 Lady Bertha, 15s. 33

CHARLES LEE AND CO., MINE SHAREDEALERS AND BROKERS, CHESTER.

SHARES ON SALE in the several following mines, in North Wales, viz.:—South Pant-y-Gof, Kilmorey, South Kilmorey, and others.—Apply at the office, 20, Newgate-street, Chester. 34

N.B.—Mines inspected, and impartial reports given.

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea. 35

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FORTY fully paid £5 SHARES FOR SALE in this valuable property, at £4 10s. per share.—Apply to "D. M.," at No. 101, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London. 36

THE DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the BUSINESS of this COMPANY will be henceforth CONDUCTED at MR. DUNSFORD'S OFFICES, 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By order of the Board. 37

WOODLAND SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED, a COMPETENT MANAGING FOREMAN, capable of keeping accounts. None need apply who have not had considerable experience at a slate quarry.—Applications, with testimonials as to character and qualifications, may be sent to the undersigned, of whom further particulars may be obtained.

116, High-street, Exeter. JAS. STEPHENS, Sec. 38

REQUIRED, a CLERK in the BLAST FURNACE DEPARTMENT, capable of keeping a set of books and attending to the yields. Applicants to state age, salary, and experience.—Address, J. H. RAVENSHAW, Londonderry Offices, Seaham Harbour. 39

WANTED, a good SECOND HAND STEAM ENGINE, from 60 to 70 inch cylinder, with or without boilers. Also, a STEAM WINDING ENGINE, with not less than a 6 or 7 ton boiler. If a crusher attached to the same the better.—Apply, with lowest cash prices, to Mr. A. BENNETT, Marazion. 40

WANTED, a WEIGH BRIDGE calculated to weigh about 5 tons, either second-hand or new, for WHEAL TRELAWNY MINE, in the parish of Menheniot. Any person having one for sale, if new to be delivered and erected on the mine, will please forward the lowest price for cash to me, at my office, Redruth.

Dated February 22, 1861. FRANCIS PRYOR. 41

INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

HENRY GOULD SHARP, SHAREDEALER, 32, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C., RECOMMENDS the PURCHASE of SHARES in the FOLLOWING MINES, at present market prices:—

DIVIDEND MINES.

Botallack.	South Frances.	West Wheal Seton.
Carn Brea.	Tincroft.	Wheal Basset.
Herodsfoot.	West Caradon.	Wheal Buller.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Ding Dong.	North Roskear.	Wheal Seton.
East Pool.	Rosewarne United.	Wheal Trelawny.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Bryn Gwiog.	East Carn Brea.	Wheal Hearle.
Cook's Kitchen.	Nangiles.	Wheal Union.
Crane.	North Treskerby.	Wheal Uny.
Devon Union (Limited).	South Carn Brea.	Worvas Downs.

SHARES FOR SALE:—100 Lady Eliza, an offer wanted.

H. GOULD SHARP leaves town on Monday, the 4th inst., for Cornwall. 42

LONDON MINE AGENCY (ESTABLISHED 1848).

REMOVAL.—MR. PEET'S MINE AGENCY is REMOVED to 62, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, where information may be had upon all mines, British or foreign.

Office of reference to mines. Reports furnished from competent and confidential agents. Loans upon shares, and stocks purchased or sold on the usual commission.

NOTE.—A few gentlemen may now join in the purchase of a mine, with great chances of a successful return for small outlay.

Mr. PEET calls attention to the SILVER BANK MINES, as a valuable property, and will furnish particulars on application. These shares will soon be at a high premium upon the merits of the mines, tested by sales of ore.

62, Moorgate-street, London, February, 1861. 43

MINING OFFICES, 5, BARGE YARD, BUCKLERSBURY, E.C.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO. beg to CALL the ATTENTION of INVESTORS to the LARGE RETURN which may be REALISED from well-chosen INVESTMENTS in MINING SHARES. Messrs. BRUNTON and Co. can refer with satisfaction to the several undertakings of this nature which they have within the last few years introduced to public notice. They are all in a prosperous condition, and the shares in most of them, from the discoveries made and their intrinsic merits, command at present a good, and in one or two instances a large, premium. Dividends in some of them are at hand, and others promise shortly to follow.

Information obtained, and advice given to enable capitalists to realise the utmost advantages from their investments. 44

BUILDING GROUND.—The LLANELLY LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH are PREPARED to GRANT LEASES for 99 years of their LANDS for BUILDING PURPOSES. The sites are advantageous for the erection of dwelling-houses, manufactories, warehouses, &c., being near the new dock and the South Wales and Llanelly and Llandilo Railways. New roads are in course of formation throughout the estate, and every facility will be afforded for encouragement in building. Water is already supplied by the Board in that locality.

For particulars, apply to the undersigned; and to Mr. BAGOT, the Surveyor of the Board, at whose offices plans of the estate are deposited. 45

FRED. L. BROWN, Clerk to the said Local Board.

Town Hall, Llanelly, February 22, 1861.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, MANUFACTURERS of BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS. 46

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO., SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS, ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE. 47

Original Correspondence.

RISCA EXPLOSION—THE EVIDENCE.

SIR,—On reviewing the evidence given by several of the witnesses examined after I read my report, and had left Risca, I was much surprised at the one-sided course, and evident fear that pervaded the whole of their examination. But when we consider that to assist in propping up a bad cause it is necessary that a man should be blind to all faults, and to throw his veracity, as it were, overboard, then the mystery seems to disappear, and an apparently clear sky is the result, I suppose.

Now, first of all, Mr. THOMAS ERRINGTON WALES: this gentleman, as well as his colleagues, seems to be perfectly satisfied with the correctness of all the calculations in my report, for which I now beg to tender them my thanks for their frank admission. But Mr. Wales seems to differ with me when I inferred that on Jan. 26 the same pressure and quantity of steam was required as before the explosion, and that the ventilating arrangements must have been the same in both cases. He still goes on to say that in another part of Mr. Morgan's evidence the air when he made his examination on Jan. 26 was travelling a shorter distance than prior to the explosion. This Mr. Wales seems to say he knew to be the case; and he contends that the fact that the same pressure and quantity of steam was required to pass or circulate a given quantity of air through air-ways of much shorter lengths is abundant proof that the sectional area of the short air-ways was considerably less than the sectional area of the long air-ways, hence the great drag, as indicated by the water-gauge on Jan. 26.

Now, there was nothing that I know of that prevented the air from circulating through the long air-ways, as it did before the explosion (and on Jan. 3, as Mr. Wales says in his report). It must be remembered this date was more than a month after the explosion; and if that subtle medium, the air, found it to be the easiest course,—less drag caused by passing through the long air-ways,—doubtless it would have done so, as there was nothing to stop it from doing so on Jan. 24 more than on Jan. 3, when the water-gauge, according to Mr. Wales's report, was found to register 1 5-10 in. of water, or 1½ in. But the fact appears to me to be that the drag was less when I tried it than on Jan. 3, otherwise the air would have taken the longest course, as it did then; and as few of the stoppings were blown out at the seat of the several explosions, this would tend to accelerate rather than retard the air in passing through the long air-ways. Furthermore, it is very improbable that falls of any considerable bulk have taken place in small air-ways driven through the solid coal, which only range from 11 to 22½ ft. sectional area. From this I conclude that all the falls will be found where windroads and headings intersect each other, and where the top is left unsupported for some distance; and with such falls as these no doubt greater area would be left over them than 11 or 22½ ft. Here it must be remembered that I do not advocate viewers who would allow falls to remain in windroads; but still I contend that in such cases as the Black Vein, where the sectional area of the air-ways differs so much in size, that such falls would only partially obstruct the passage of the air through the workings, and this to a very limited extent.

Next, Mr. Wales refers to Mr. Harrison's evidence (on oath, of course), that on the morning of the explosion 37,000 cubic feet of air was passing down the engine slope, or main intake. And on Jan. 3, the same gentleman says that himself, in company with Messrs. Palmer, Brown, and Government Inspectors measured the air passing down the engine slope, and found it to be 36,000 cubic feet per minute, and the water-gauge 1 5-10 in., which makes the drag on the whole quantity of air to be 852-horse power.

I assume that this experiment of the water-gauge was tried at the separation-doors near the bottom of the downcast shaft, where I tried it. Now, the diameter of the steam cylinder of the engine that works the ventilator is 18 in., stroke 3 ft., speed of piston about 150 ft. per minute, pressure of steam 40 lbs. per square inch; I make this to be about 42-horse power. If this calculation and Mr. Wales's experiment of the water-gauge be correct, what has become of the other 33½-horse power? Is this enormous power expended in overcoming the drag and exhausting the air from the separation-doors to the machine, a distance of about 500 yards? All these gentlemen seem to agree that the machine was travelling at the rate of eight strokes per minute, which I have no reason to dispute, as the speed was the same when I registered on Jan. 22, 23, and 24, and not on Jan. 26, as stated in Mr. Wales's report. The latter date I tried the gauge at the ventilator, and found it to be 4 in. of water, equal to 20·83 lbs. per square foot, or equal to a drag of 30-horse power. This shows an expenditure of 12-horse power, instead of 33½, in overcoming the drag and exhausting the air from the separation-doors to the machine the same distance of 500 yards, which I think most likely to be correct. If this is not correct, and Mr. Wales is, what must be the enormous power required to drag the air through a distance of 5280 yards, or three miles, when 500 yards require 33½-horse power? I make it equal to 353·66-horse power. Will Mr. Wales admit this?

The alteration in the water-gauge, as stated by Mr. Wales, is easily accounted for. Any one could alter it in five minutes from 3 in. to 1½ in. of water, by simply opening No. 1 east and west level heading doors for a few minutes while the experiment was tried, so as to allow the air to pass by a short cut to the machine. Fortunately the officials did not know that I was going to try the water-gauge when I examined the pit. In corroboration of this, Mr. Elliott, of Machen, informed me they only expected me to examine the machinery, and consequently it was done quite unawares. I certainly had my suspicions aroused several times, by seeing the men running about like ferrets and whispering to each other. This prevailed to such an extent that I was obliged to order two men to stop at the sheet that regulated the air into No. 3 west, so that it should not be disturbed while I was registering the air-current going into No. 4 east; but this conduct is not to be wondered at, if we consider the example placed before the men by their superior officers.

Now, on reference to my report of Jan. 22, 23, and 24, I find on the first date 44,591 cubic feet of air passing down the engine slope, or main intake, and on Jan. 24 44,752 cubic feet per minute; and the machine travelling at the rate of eight strokes per minute both trials. Now, I ask Mr. Wales if this is not proof positive that the machine was exhausting the air easier and with less drag on Jan. 22 and 24, when I measured it, than it did before or on the morning of the explosion, when there was only 37,000 cubic feet of air per minute passing into the workings, and the machine going at the same rate of eight strokes per minute? I should like to know to what cause Mr. Wales can assign a reason of this increased quantity of 7000 cubic feet per minute passing down the engine slope when I measured it than on the morning of the explosion. This, I think, is another proof that the air was passing easier and with less drag on the latter date than prior to the explosion. So far as I understand the theory and practice of ventilation, the nearer the amount of air descending the downcast shaft approximates the quantity discharged by the machine at the upcast shaft, the better I would consider the condition of the mine; and the ample room for the air to travel through, by the same law, the drag, I contend, would be lessened. The displacement of air by the machine—two cylinders of 18 ft. diameter, each going at a rate of eight strokes per minute, each stroke 6 ft. long—would be 48,856 cubic feet per minute, and only 37,000 cubic feet of this amount descended the slope on the fatal morning of the explosion. This great difference of upwards of 11,000 cubic feet lost will at once prove the confined state of the air-ways prior to the explosion, and evidently shows that the machine must have been pumping air continually at a high state of tension, else the difference in the ingress and egress quantity would not be so much. This at once explains the cause of the ventilating furnace being done away with in the Black Vein at Risca, as that mode of ventilation would never be able to cope with the enormous drag the machine had to contend with before the explosion. I believe the machine ventilation of Mr. Struvé is the most powerful we have in practice, but, like the safety-lamp, is taken advantage of by incompetent viewers to shield bad ventilation.

2dly. Mr. Wales seems to think that the doors on each side of the slope were in an imperfect condition when I was there, and wanted to show that this accounted for the great leakage of air. But all the doors that I saw were new and in good condition, and well fixed in masonry; the only fault was that they would not shut without being pushed. The old doors were not likely to be in such good condition before the explosion as the new ones were when I was down the pit. And as for the stoppings, there was but one that was blown out into the slope between the third and fourth east, and this was replaced when I was there, as stated before in my report,—that the force was very limited through all the gobs and old workings, inasmuch that all of them, I believe, were well ventilated (and this I believe to be unknown to the officials), on account of the riddled condition of the intake air-courses. No doubt in this way the enormous quantity of air was lost, by travelling short cuts into the return, and not conveyed to the working face of the coal, where it ought to be. This proves (at least to my satisfaction) the reason why the anemometer only registered about 11,000 cubic feet to No. 3 west, and about the same quantity passing into No. 4 east. It must be remembered here that the place where I measured the air, both east and west, was not far from the slope, or where the air was split; and I did not notice any stoppings blown out or damaged outside of where I measured but the one in the slope already referred to, and all the damage was done inside of this, where the several explosions happened; and what stoppings Mr. Harrison and Mr. Palmer refer to in their examination had nothing whatever to do with where I measured the air, and, consequently, would not affect the quantity of air passing into the workings. Mr. Wales at last arrived at the old-fashioned stand-point where the North Country viewers generally take rest,—he begins here, in conjunction with Messrs. Palmer, Brown, and Harrison, to quote extraordinary things that have happened and is doing in the North, particularly the celebrated and everlastingly-quoted Hetton Colliery, with its 33 splits, &c. But there was no necessity for those gentlemen to go round about like this, as I am willing to admit that old Dame Nature has been dealing out her freaks more profusely in the North than, perhaps, in any other part on the face of the globe. But what a fortunate thing it is that, as a set-off for all those freaks, the all-wise Creator had raised a people as extraordinary in their capabilities as Nature is in her freaks; but, unfortunately, when those high-talented gentlemen come to Wales their great professional knowledge seems to dwindle and gravitate quite to a level with, if not below, that of the natives. As a proof of this, I beg to refer to the fearful explosions that have of late years occurred in Wales, which were almost exclusively confined to collieries that were managed by North Country viewers. I willingly admit that some of the North Country viewers are first-class men, and no doubt have laboured a great deal to bring about the science of ventilation to its present state; therefore, with due deference and the highest respect to such I now mention this; but, at the same time, I think it would be quite uncharitable to judge such by the sample that is to be found in Wales.

3dly. Mr. Wales, in another part of Mr. Morgan's evidence, says,—"My plan for an air-bridge should be to make a heading above the lode, which would render it impossible that falls should affect it. Now, I think this would be almost, if not quite, impracticable with such strata as are lying on the top of the Black Vein. But if it were practicable, I should consider it exceedingly unadvisable, as I think if air-ways were driven near the Big Vein coal they would liberate large quantities of gas," &c. Now, I cannot help thinking what a penetrating genius Mr. Wales must be to know the composition of the strata, and the quantity of gas that would be liberated out of the Big Vein, &c.; and still this gentleman admits he never was down the Black Vein pit before the explosion happened. The reason I proposed this was, that Harrison stated on oath that air-bridges could not be made good in the Black Vein with such bad top and bottom. This I well knew at the time to be erroneous. But to do away with this objection of Harrison in carrying out a good plan for the safety of men and property,—splitting of the air,—I proposed the heading overhead in the strata, which I am now prepared to maintain is quite practicable and advisable; and this can be made so that the gas from the Big Vein (if any can be found there) should never ooze out or enter this air-bridge, so as to mix itself with the return air of the mine, as Mr. Wales seems to think. I could refer him to drivages which have been driven in the same strata for many years past; they were open and in good condition when I left Risca, and are probably so now. But supposing the gas did ooze out, as he seems to think, would it not be better for the gas to liberate itself out of the Big Vein quietly and harmlessly through the return air-courses than to be pent up, as supposed by him and his colleagues, and to have issued out in a blower, and cause the fearful slaughter of 142 human beings, as on Dec. 1 last. Still I believe the majority of the witnesses examined and the public are pretty well satisfied that the gas that caused this fearful sacrifice of life must be gas left lurking carelessly about the workings for months, if not for years; for if it were a blower, how could the explosions be so general all over the workings, and men actually burnt to a cinder at a distance of many hundred yards from what they term the seat of the explosion? As a proof of this I beg to refer to David Brimble, who it is to be hoped is still alive. This poor fellow was, I believe, working in the hard heading in the west side, between No. 1 and No. 2 level headings, a great distance off, and was burnt so badly that when I was at Risca his life was despaired of, but since I have heard he is still alive. I was told by people who visited him that the description he gives of the flames of fire that surrounded him is fearful. But these gentlemen accounted for this by referring to the old spot still (the North)—a colliery by the name of Burradon, that men were killed there 1600 yards from the seat of the explosion. Qy. If they were burnt, like David Brimble, or suffocated by after-damp? But when the opinions of eminent men were referred to that did not prove favourable for their side, they did not seem to have the slightest regard for such men's private characters. For instance, when a question was put to Mr. Harrison, the viewer, as regards the opinion of Mr. Mather, the Chairman of the South Shields Committee on Accidents in Coal Mines, his reply was that he did not consider his opinion at all practicable, and was not to be relied upon, as he was only a spirit and porter merchant. Again, when reference was made to Mr. Atkinson's Tables and Rules for Calculating the Drag in Mines, they were put down as too theoretical, and were valueless. But when anything happens in the North to suit their purpose, those gentlemen seem to lay hold of the suit at once, and treat it as Gospel truth. But I fear that I am going out of my path; still such conduct ought not to be passed unnoticed. Therefore, for the satisfaction of Mr. Wales, on the subject of splitting air, I beg to say that no air-bridges are required to work the Black Vein in pannels or separate districts, as I proposed in my report. It appears that Mr. Wales is an advocate for splitting air; but, unfortunately, he has left us in the dark as yet as to where to begin or finish, and still he maintains that the air was properly distributed at the Black Vein Pit. This, I am prepared to say, was not the case; and that splitting air would not increase, as Mr. Wales seems to think, but diminish friction. Doubtless it would have been much better for the poor colliers if a split were at each of the level headings,—seven splits instead of two and a scale; and if each split were confined to its own separate and independent district, no more sacrifice of life need ever to take place than the number of men working in that district, instead of a whole pit's company, or depopulating, as it were, a flourishing village of its male residents, as the last explosion did at Risca.

4thly. Mr. Wales says he could double stall doors, by, I suppose, some extraordinary plan that was never heard of before (at least, I never did). I will take it as it is given by him, but will not allow it to be so cheap or so effectual as he seems to have imagined it. First, he must not take the Black Vein as a guide for his calculations. If they drive two cross-headings here in 120 yards of ground, as Mr. Wales says, this proves that the first-rate viewer there does what he ought not to do. In nearly all cases where cross-headings are driven they ought, for economy sake (if nothing else induced them), to be 120 yards apart—twice the length of stalls. Then comes the extra heading of Mr. Wales into account in the expense. Say, for argument sake, that twelve stalls were opened each side at the distance of 12 yards apart; this would be a distance of 13×12=156 yards, at 6s. per yard, which is the price given for headings driven in the Black Vein, besides the coal this would equal 46*l.* 16s. Then there are the double doors he admits at each end, where the stalls are thuried through; say the cost of these to be 20s. in their places, this would amount to 50*l.* 16s. Now, I hope to place my plan fairly in juxtaposition to Mr. Wales's plan. The only additional expense incurred with my plan would be 24 stall-doors; and, as they are well known to be of less cost than heading-doors, we may reasonably put them down at 18s. each, equal 21*l.* 12s.; thus showing a balance in favour of my plan of 29*l.* 4s. In the opening of 24 stalls, besides the immense waste of coal that would take place in driving headings at a distance of 14 or 16 yards apart, as the pillar of coal between would be altogether waste. But further on in Mr. Wales's cross-examination he brings out the astounding discovery that if a stall-door were left open for any length of time the air would not turn back in the stalls, nor would it interfere with the ventilation of the colliery, and still he admits that the air would take a short cut. What a pity that such a talented gentleman should tax his abilities so much as to find a remedy to double stall-doors, at an extra or useless expenditure of 29*l.* 4s. in the opening of 24 stalls. And after this abortive discovery was made he found out a grander one still—that doors were not wanted on stalls, nor were they of any service whatever.

5thly. Mr. Wales does not believe in safety-doors. I question if this gentleman believes in anything of practical value in a colliery unless he can claim a share in the discovery of it; then, no doubt, it would be of infinite advantage, similar to the grand discovery of doubling stall-doors. Mr. Harrison, the viewer, denied ever seeing any safety-doors at the Black Vein; but when the Government Inspecters, Coroner, and Jury accepted it as truth, after the examination of several witnesses on this point, he (the viewer) made then a partial confession that they were there.

6thly. Then comes the ventilation of the gobs under the serious consideration of Mr. Wales. He thinks it quite impossible to ventilate two or three acres of old gobs; and that the man that said so must have made a mistake. I do not know who Mr. Wales means here; but I acknowledge that myself and several others said so, and still maintain that there are scores of acres of old gobs now ventilated, and were before the explosion, on account of the riddled condition of the intake air-course, as before stated, from the downcast shaft to the face of the workings. It was also proved, I hope to the satisfaction of all besides Mr. Wales and his colleagues, that the gobs were ventilated by ripping back before Mr. Harrison came there; and, no doubt, if this practice had been continued the late explosion would not have happened, as it was proved that men were working in yards of gas by ripping back, and were obliged to keep their lamps yards behind them, and often had to take them out to the fresh air to get them cooled. This will plainly show how the explosion occurred; besides, if the only sample of brattice that I could see was an index of the general rule all over the pit, which I have no reason to dispute,—38 ft. from the face instead of 6 ft., as sworn by the viewer,—this will account in a measure for the quantity of gas left or allowed to be lurking about the works.

Brendon Hills, Somerset, Feb. 26. MORGAN MORGAN, Mining Engineer.

[*To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.*]

VENTILATION OF MINES.

SIR,—A "Colliery Viewer" states, a "Mr. Hopton takes the opportunity frequently of impressing the importance of air-splitting on the minds of colliery agents to a large extent, so much so that I am inclined to think he sets no limits to its operations, and in this respect I beg to inform Mr. Hopton that he greatly errs, for there is quite a possibility to carry this idea of his to such an extent as to produce more evil than good—in fact, to generate the danger which he appears anxious to provide against."

I should have been glad, Sir, and I think the "Colliery Viewer" would have done justice to the mining public, had he given them his views on mine ventilation, and shown whether, in his opinion, splitting of air was practicable with safety or not; and if so, have shown the extent to which air may be split so as not to produce evil but good. After which, I presume, his duty would have been to show that my views and recommendations exceed that extent of safety by which I produce evil and not good. But I am sorry to find he shows neither the one nor the other, only he is inclined to think I set no limits to the operations of air-splitting, and he begs to inform me I greatly err. I beg to say, my views on ventilation are from a thirty years' practical knowledge of mines and mining; and my work (advertised in this week's Journal), shows my views as to air splitting, which, I think, will bear investigation by the "Colliery Viewer," and, I may add, I have adopted the mode of air splitting for years where much explosive gas accumulates, yet I have not seen any evil by loss of life from it. "Collery Viewer" refers me to the Burradon and Risca explosions, where every regard was paid to air-splitting, yet the results were quite as terrible as could have possibly occurred had there been only one current of air passing through the pit. I would beg to inform "Colliery Viewer," when I speak of air splitting, I also speak of gas splitting, or showing divisions of gas as well as divisions of air; because there is a mode of separating the air and not separating the gas which accumulates from the works in the air—that is to say, the air may be separated into 100 parts, but if each part, or current, be allowed to return back into the said current from whence they separated themselves, and one current is formed from many, and ventilates other workings after, it cannot be called splitting the air, but only a mixture of winds, with gases collected into each wind from all parts, by which gases collected are not separated. This mode is no better than one current passing through all the workings; as there is a mixture of gases in all currents, which, if ignited in one part, would fly into the workings of another. At Risca there may have been many separations of the air, but there was only two separations of gas, and (as at Lund Hill) only two separate and distinct currents of air, one for the east workings and one for the west. The quantity of gas ignited at Risca is supposed to have suddenly generated from a blower in one of the workings. It is not for me to say where, when, or how it generated, as I know by the explosion it generated in one part of the mine, and also ignited on that part where it was said 22,000 feet of air passed: to foul this large current of air to the explosive mixture it would require nearly 3000 feet of gas; but in case this large current had been split into four parts, or if 6000 feet of air had been allowed for each division, so as to ventilate the workings separately, the gas which generated would not have passed into any other part but that in which it accumulated; this being the case, would gas have ignited in one of the currents—that is, would 3000 feet of gas ignite in 6000 feet of air? I will allow the reader to judge for himself. I would ask, is not the explosive power in proportion to a large or less mixture of air and gas? I answer in the affirmative. Then, if the air had been split into four divisions, and each part of the mine had accumulated its own proportionate quantity of gas, an explosion in one division would have been reduced in power nearly to one-fourth, because the quantity of air and gas ignited would have been reduced nearly to one-fourth. But some persons say it requires a large quantity of air to propel gas from the workings, and by splitting it into divisions it becomes so weakened that gas cannot be propelled away by it. I beg to say one man cannot accomplish the same labour as four; but if the work were equally divided, one would accomplish his own labour with the same ease as four accomplish all. Just so in reference to the ventilation of mines; one-fourth of the air cannot ventilate and propel gas from workings where four times that amount of air is required to do it; but, if equally divided, one-fourth of the air would ventilate and propel gas from one-fourth of the workings. Why not? If there is more wind, there are more works to ventilate, more gas to propel away, a greater distance to travel, and more friction to overcome. If splitting the air will not confine the power of an explosion to the district where gas may be ignited, but spread into all parts, then we may now expect great loss of life by explosions; and I am at a loss to know why explosions have been confined to its own district, and so prevented great loss of life.

The "Colliery Viewer" also states that currents of air must be so arranged that in the event of doors being left open, or falls occurring in the air passages, the winds may not press from the returns into the intakes—or, in other words, that the foul winds may not press towards the fresh air currents. I would here add, if a door be left open, or a fall in the air passage, there would be a stoppage of the air current on the part of the mine where it takes place, and that part of the mine would in a short space of time fill with explosive gas; but as to the return air current pressing into the intake passage, it cannot be, unless propelled there by the power of an explosion, like that at the Hetton Colliery, where the gas was propelled into the intake rolley-way, by breaking down the crossing therein.

A mine full of air, with a weight of 15 lbs. on every square inch of surface, may be said to be like a mine full of water, and an outlet is required in one part of the mine to get it out. The moment a furnace is fixed, the up-cast and the returns becomes an outlet through and into which the great weight or pressure of air in the intakes press therefrom, and the air rushing into the outlet, returns to occupy the place of the air let off. Therefore, it will be seen, it is against the nature of things for the return air currents (as "Colliery Viewer" would show) to press into the intake passage. I beg to say, it is not my wish to expose, give any offence, or state things disrespectfully of any one; but if attacked, and referred to collieries to show I am in error, no one can think but it is my duty to show, if possible, that my views are only reasonable and good. If "Colliery Viewer" wishes good to the mining public, there is no cause for withholding his name; if he does so I shall not bind myself to reply to his statements.

St. Helens, Feb. 25. W. HOPTON.

IMPROVED MODE OF TREATING HARD LEAD.

SIR,—The following memoranda of an investigation which led me to the discovery of a simple method of softening and purifying hard lead, mentioned by your correspondent in the Journal of the 9th inst., may not prove uninteresting to your readers. In Bishop Watson's "Chemical Essays," published at the end of the last century, the following remark may be found:—"In making red lead in Derbyshire, the workmen mix 1 cwt. of slag lead with about 18 cwts. of ore lead, and they are persuaded that this slag lead has a great effect in accelerating the conversion of the other lead into an earth." The same remark, in different language, attracted my attention some years ago, when listening to a lecture by one of our most eminent professors of metallurgy, and as no explanation of this fact was offered, I endeavoured to find out the reason upon which the custom was founded.

The fact is certain that a charge of lead cannot be oxidised so readily without the addition of slag lead, and the more pure the lead the longer it takes to "dust," or oxidise. Very pure lead requiring as much as one to two hours longer than the common qualities.

Analyses of several samples of Derbyshire slag lead showed the following average composition, in 100 parts:—

Sulphur	0·346	Copper	0·071
Antimony	0·132	Iron	0·021

I omit traces of impurities and small particles of black slag which are generally found in slag lead. It will be observed that besides a notable quantity of copper and iron, the two elements of antimony and sulphur are present in very decided proportions. As the latter is more than sufficient to combine with the copper, iron, and antimony, of course a great deal of it must be in the form of sulphide or disulphide of lead. And it was natural to think that it was chiefly this substance which imparted to slag lead its peculiar characters. I may here mention that these are great hardness, whiteness of colour, and that when melted it passes through a pasty condition before solidifying as solder.

I, therefore, proceeded to make an artificial slag lead, which would have the same effect upon the red lead makers' charge. Having melted a quantity of pure soft lead at a high temperature, I added 2 per cent. of sulphide of lead, or pure Derbyshire galena. The hotter the lead the more galena may be, as it were, dissolved in the metal. On pouring out, the metal flowed thick, and passed through the pasty condition on cooling. A practical red lead maker found this artificial slag lead in every respect equal to what he had been in the daily habit of using. But there was a marked difference in its appearance, in the colour of its surface and its fracture. The general reader may be surprised at the idea of breaking a pig of lead in two and observing its fracture, but this presents some very excellent criteria for the quality of lead, and is readily done by heating it to very nearly the melting point on the floor of the red lead oven, when, upon being struck with the heavy iron paddle, the pig breaks, and discloses generally a fibrous structure; if good soft lead, the fibres are clean, large, and coloured with yellow and purple tarnish. If hard, as slag lead, fibres are small and silver white: sometimes, if very hard, the fibres are quite suppressed, and the fracture is granular and dull. The artificial slag lead was granular, corresponding to its hardness, but was coloured as best lead. The cause of the whiteness, then, had to be sought elsewhere, and I found that antimony, in even very small quantity, will impart the white colour of surface and fracture to hard lead. I have also proved that copper aids the oxidation of lead in the red lead ovens. Experiments showing that lead containing 10 ozs. of copper per ton will be "dusted" sooner than lead containing only 2 ozs. of copper per ton. The rationale of the action is that the copper oxidises more readily than lead, but that oxide of copper yields up in its turn the oxygen to the lead, and thus is a mere carrier of oxygen from the atmosphere. The extraordinary action of the sulphides in slag lead is, perhaps, more difficult to explain; but I submit that the combination of sulphide of lead presenting two elements for oxidation, breaks up the particles of lead in which it is dissolved, thus exposing more surface to the action of the air passing through the oven.

Everyone knows that the old workers in metal used to purify their metals, and especially the so-called noble metals, by submitting them to the action of fire. This crude method of oxidation was assisted and improved by the addition of energetic chemical oxidising agents and fluxes, which dissolved the baser matters, and exposed a fresh surface to the action of the purifying material. The operation was generally conducted at a high temperature. My object, however, on the contrary, was to conduct a similar process of cleansing a metal at a comparatively low temperature. I tried with success most of the oxidising agents known to chemists, such as the nitrates of the alkalies, mixtures of bisulphate of soda and common salt, the chlorates and hypochlorites of the alkalies and earths. These were all used by stirring vigorously into the lead, kept at a suitable temperature. The nitrate of soda of commerce answers exceedingly well, as it can be used when the lead is only at a dull red heat. A quantity of dross, or oxidised products, rise to the surface after the action is over, and upon being skimmed off the lead is found having the surface covered with the coloured irridescence peculiar to soft lead. On trying the superoxides, as binoxide of manganese and lead, they appeared to part with the atom of oxygen at a temperature lower than was requisite for the oxidation of the sulphides.

The amount of sulphides and antimony in lead may conveniently be tested by dissolving it in pure nitric acid, and weighing the white residue, which remains insoluble. The following is from my laboratory journal:—

Amount of residue in slag lead..... 1·322 per cent.
The same after treatment with oxidising agents by my process .. 0·118 per cent.

Iron, which is chiefly held in lead in the state of sulphide, was reduced from 0·050 per cent. to 0·009 per cent. The copper contained in lead, I regret to say, is untouched, as was, however, to be expected. It must not be thought that this method of softening lead is of universal application. It is especially adapted to those localities where the lead contains very little silver and not much antimony. If it contain much antimony the cost of oxidising it away will not compare with the slow method of roasting in the improving furnace, as practised at the lead works where silver and antimonial leads are worked up. At present in those localities where the hard slag lead simply requires softening, it is the custom, when the stock has accumulated, to melt it over again in the reverberatory furnace, an oxidising flame playing over it as it runs down to the tap hole. This method is very incomplete, for though a high temperature is required to burn off the antimony, it has to be rather avoided, because the higher the temperature the more sulphides will be held dissolved. The advantage of a plan which takes the lead as it issues from the blast-furnace, and in a few minutes renders it soft, and in a fit state for the market, will at once be seen.—*Lead Works, Sheffield, Feb. 25.*

WILLIAM BAKER.

CORNISH DRY ASSAY.

SIR,—The Cornish dry assay is one of the last, and not the least, humiliating of the old monopolies: I do not profess to be up in its history, and, therefore, am the more impressed with the anomaly, that while the great copper smelting establishments exist at Swansea, the assay, which professes to be their operations in miniature, does not exist out of Cornwall. Is the assay daughter to the smelting process, or *vice versa*, or was it simultaneous inspiration that beamed upon Cornwall and Swansea? Again: is every smelting establishment equally knowing or equally ignorant? will dextrous manipulation get no more out of copper ores than a rude hand? And now

that chemistry has become as accurate a science as mathematics, and its professors are all of them highly-educated men, is it, or is it not, rational to maintain that only at Redruth in all England can copper ores be fairly assayed? Neither London nor Liverpool, Manchester nor Newcastle, Glasgow nor Edinburgh, forsooth, can supply assayers that the copper smelter can depend on! I make no imputations whatever upon the integrity of the Cornishmen, yet my own actual experience testifies that I can divide 1 lb. of finely powdered ore into four parts, and send one of them to four different London assayers by the wet method, and have returns, within a few decimals, precisely similar. I know, too, that I may try Paris or Berlin chemists with the same results; and further, that these analyses will give me the exact amount of copper in the ore; whereas, dividing 1 lb. of the same powdered ore into four parts, and sending each at intervals to Redruth, I am as likely as not to get a difference of 2 per cent. or more in the returns; and in no case will the figures represent the contents of the ore. Is there any ore besides copper ore that shrinks thus from chemical analysis, and shrouds itself in this impenetrable mystery—this truly un-English mode of doing business? Why cannot the copper smelters appoint their own chemists in all large towns where such ores are dealt in, and have the actual percentage stated, and fix a graduated scale of prices on each unit, according to what can and what cannot be got out by their various processes? Mr. Henderson cannot deny that improvements are possible still in the treatment of these ores. May not similar improvements be made in their assay?—*Feb.* 28. A DIRECTOR OF COPPER MINES.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

SIR,—Mr. John Onions, in his letter in last week's Journal, would imply that I condemn his invention of introducing *charcoal* and other combinations of *carbon* into the tuyeres and other parts of a blast-furnace during the process of iron smelting. On this point he is most decidedly wrong, for I acknowledge the doing so to be beneficial; I have merely quoted from the official report of the Great Seal Patent Office, to show that *charcoal* and other combinations of *carbon* have been both patented and employed in iron smelting-furnaces, and introduced in precisely the same manner as the invention of Mr. Onions—*i. e.*, at the *blast-pipe* or the *lower part of the furnace:* how, therefore, can Mr. Onions call me a *voluntary opponent*, and accuse me of going into the subject in question *unsolicited*, when I offer no opposition to his invention, or find fault with his plans and principles by which it may be carried into effect? I merely say that the introduction of *charcoal* and other combinations of *carbon* into the tuyeres and other parts of blast-furnaces has been patented and practised many years before Mr. Onions's invention came before the world. If Mr. Onions cannot bear to hear the truth in this case, it is not quite consistent for him to say his "only object is, and has been, to fairly discuss the merits of my patented process," and then immediately turn round and snap at me for referring him to identically similar inventions of other patentees from 30 to 50 years ago. If Mr. Onions calls this *fair discussion*, then every one-sided argument may be considered logically correct, and *discussion*, ever so fairly carried on, a mere waste of words.

That Mr. Onions may fancy himself *justified* in defending his invention I do not for one moment doubt, but when he presumes to claim the right to prevent other persons availing themselves of discoveries or inventions of patentees who may be dated back from 30 to 50 years, every individual member of the community, of which he forms a part, has undoubted right to call in question the claim referred to, without being accused of "stepping into the arena unsolicited." This I acknowledge to have done, not, however, to disparage the invention under consideration (except that part of it relative to the use of *smoke* of all kinds, as mentioned in the specification), neither have I "decided that it was impracticable." I merely state, as before repeatedly observed, that from my reading of the specification of Mr. Onions's claims, the invention is by no means new; if he has reserved some mode or principle essential to the carrying out the invention (as Mr. Onions partly admits, by stating in his last letter that "My invention differs materially in the *principle* and *mode* of application from all previous ones"), it is quite surprising that he should be so particular about the "customary formula of his specification, which is so worded as to prevent the possibility (!) of infringement," and yet overlook the danger to his patent from withholding essential information as to modes and principles by which his invention may be successfully carried out. S. B. ROGERS.

Newport, Mon., Feb. 26.

P.S.—As Mr. Onions admits himself to be "an illiterate and merely practical man" (although the letters under his signature have a different implication), it would be folly to go into discussion on the subject of *vapour of carbon;* he may, however, find some account of that supposed element by referring to Dr. Ure's "Dictionary."

THE SLATE TRADE.

SIR,—I have long been surprised that the attention of capitalists has not been drawn to the neglected mineral wealth of the Principality; this omission has in some degree been made up by the clear and spirited pamphlet of Mr. T. C. Smith. It is, however, to be regretted that he has not entered more fully into the subject, and given the public a further insight into the system of slate quarrying. There can be no doubt but that the demand even now far exceeds the production, and that the markets opened by railways, both at home and on the Continent, will greatly tend to increase the use of this cheap and durable material. Useful information from practical men will be of the highest importance to those who are disposed to invest their money in slate quarries.

Hitherto random and delusive speculations, undertaken without knowledge of the proper localities for slates, have led to disastrous results, and thrown suspicion on adventures that are really well worth following up. It may fairly be assumed that there are two great slate veins in Wales: the one commencing at Aber, and extending to the westward, including the great quarries of Col. the Hon. Douglas Pennant, Duff Assheton Smith, and the numerous quarries in the Nantlle Valley. These great works, however, occupy but a very small portion of this immense bed of slate, and there are a number of places affording first-rate opportunities of winning slate when knowledge and judgment are exercised in the search. I would more particularly call attention to the valley at Bettws, on the road between Carnarvon and Bedgelert; here the main vein may be clearly seen, and its great thickness accurately measured. It is surprising that the attention of quarrymen and capitalists has not been drawn to this valley, for in no place are indications of good slate more clearly perceptible and so well defined. There is in this valley singular features of a large bed of iron-stone lying parallel with the slate. Large quantities of this material have been shipped at Carnarvon, and if a railway were constructed, and the land carriage reduced, there is no doubt but a large business could be done in this article alone.

The other great vein of slate is to be found in the neighbourhood of Festiniog, on which are worked the productive quarries of Lord Palmerston, Mr. J. Whitehead Graves, Mr. S. Holland, and the Messrs. Cassons, and also the very promising quarry of Messrs. Ollivers, and the more recent works now brought into notice by Mr. T. C. Smith. It might be supposed that the experience and knowledge of the resident quarrymen had found out and secured possession of any spot likely to produce slates; but this is so far from being the case, that a gentleman, with the assistance of an able and intelligent agent, has recently discovered a bed of slate, which is certain to prove highly remunerative when opened out. The immense value of this bed was not known even to the oldest and most experienced quarrymen in the district. The Messrs. Cassons, who for the last sixty years have been working on a vein immediately overlying it, and separated only by a bed of hard rock, of about 3 yards in thickness; this discovery will be of enormous value to these fortunate gentlemen, as in the process of working the upper and overlying slate vein they have laid bare the new one—an advantage in this case which can scarcely be overrated.

Where the overlying rocks are very thick it is advisable to underwork the quarry—an instance of this system can be seen in the works of Mr. S. Holland, where it is carried on to the greatest extent, the works being *lighted with gas*, the use of which adds greatly to the economy of working and the comfort of the men. As pillars have to be left to support the roof, the underworking system causes a great loss of material, and should if possible be avoided: there is not only the loss of slate in the pillar, but there is the greater loss caused by forcing all the fine rock out with powder, which in the open system is not required.

The recent introduction of machinery has added greatly to the produce of the Festiniog quarries, the practical working of which can be best seen at the quarries of Messrs. J. W. Graves and Messrs. Mathew and Son. Slate blocks hitherto thrown away as useless are now manufactured into good roofing slates and planed into slabs. Already the export of slates from Portmadoc reaches to about 60,000 tons per annum, the value of which in round numbers may be put down at 135,000*l.*; this is a large sum, when it is considered that Festiniog a short time since produced nothing but a few head of cattle.

The great reduction in the French duties will be sure to stimulate the demand, for at one time when duties were lower slates were freely taken into the French ports. Orders innumerable from the Continent have been refused, owing to the inability of the manufacturers to supply them. While wishing to encourage the search for slates, I would warn all who may wish to try their fortunes to avoid worthless schemes; unfortunately there have been too many of these. The great points to look at are, whether the vein is of sufficient thickness to pay for uncovering, whether it is pure and free from faults, spars, &c., and, greatest of all, whether it will readily split into roofing slates. It must be borne in mind that a good quarry placed under the most favourable circumstances, will require time and money to bring it into play, and adventurers should not be impatient if they do not at once realise profits. Most of the works now in existance have had large sums of money laid out, and have required years to develope them. I trust that Mr. T. C. Smith will resume his labours, and give a more particular account of the slate quarries in Wales. I am glad to see that the subject is attracting the attention of several correspondents in your Journal —— SAXUM.

INVENTORS AND THE PATENT LAWS.

SIR,—The practice of privately vilifying, and thus depreciating the character of the person it is desired to victimise, and to cry down his wares the easier to appropriate them, has been said to be essentially Scotch, but, in truth, it is employed by men of base selfishness in all countries. Perhaps of all the arts used to defraud inventors this is the most generally and successfully employed. As one scarce ever heard of an inventor other than that of an impractical person, whose productions, so long as they were his, were either but ingenious suggestions or visionary schemes, destitute alike of all public worth and marketable value. But had the alchemists succeeded to the fullest extent in the transmutation of the base metals into gold, they would have been left far behind by the transmutation my inventions have undergone by being merely severed from their author and rightful owner.

How is it that things have come to this pass in England? Is the whole nation become destitute of all sense of justice towards inventors, so that in its estimation they are something inferior to dogs and donkeys, and not even worthy of the benefit of the Cruelty to Animals Act? Has the doctrine propagated for the last 20 years, denying the right of property in invention, totally destroyed the natural instinctive sense of justice? Or is it that the right of invention, being formerly dependant upon the grace of the Sovereign, has in this, as it has in some other instances, been really set aside, and that a body of traders virtually constitute the fountain of grace from which the grace sold at the Patent Office is derived, and hence we have it asserted that invention is a mere intellectuality, devoid of form, substance, and cost, and so unlike a piece of cotton, a roll of carpet, a barrister's brief, or a patent agent's manuscript, that although the producers of these have a right to their cost and profit, the inventor has no right whatever to the products of his labour? But the whole question is one of national policy, how to get the inventors' secrets out of them at the least possible recompense.

It is said that experience giveth knowledge. I wish the propagators of such doctrine as this had had my twenty years' experience; they would then see the national impolicy, the cowardly and cruel injustice and laxity of morals, such doctrine has produced. They would also know that to produce such inventions as mine cost more in pounds sterling and years of labour than do the piece of cotton, the roll of carpet, the barrister's brief, or the patent agent's manuscript do shillings and days of labour; and that when produced they are as much new products as any of those named above, with this (to the nation) important difference that the producer, who is the inventor, is content with 1 per cent. upon the clear gain it (the nation) derives; whilst the producers of the piece of cotton, the roll of carpet, the barrister's brief, and the patent agent's manuscript, demand as a right from 10 to 100 per cent. upon the gross cost of production.

How is so strange a delusion in the public mind to be accounted for? It is explained by the old proverb—"Give a dog a bad name, and hang him." This bad name is Monopoly. As the public has become more enamoured with free trade, the term monopoly has conveyed to it a more hateful significance, and become a capital instrument wherewith to rob inventors. But a bare statement of the right import of the word monopoly will show its utter inapplicability to inventors, and will show the public how here, also, it is being misled by the selfishness of persons or classes. The term monopoly means restricting the purchaser, more or less, to the shop of an individual, to the production of a class, or that of our colonies or our own nation, by which the price is enhanced beyond the market price of the world, and the public made to give more of what it produces in exchange for what it requires than by pefect freedom of exchange it would have to give. That this is the true import of the word monopoly every free trader will admit. Now, after the following very brief review of invention and its rights, as illustrated in my own case, he must be obtuse indeed who does not see that, with the right of property as fully admitted, and as cheaply defended, as if it were a pound of snuff or an hundredweight of cigars, the inventor would have no monopoly whatever, but would be subjected to the most perfect free trade it is possible to conceive, unless free trade is in such case to be confounded with robbery.

It is well known I have given 20 years of hard labour of body and mind to the improvement of the steam-engine and its boiler, and in disseminating sound views of what the public would gain, and how to obtain it: in addition to this, the money cost cannot be set at less than 20,000*l.*, and even this gives but a very inadequate estimate, as I have illustrated and proved by the actual working, ever since 1842, of numerous engines and boilers which were made by me, varying in power from 4 to 200-horse, thus giving the public in every way the most practical means of knowing how to make, and work, and obtain from such inventions all the advantages my writings have shown they would give to the public. Now, mind what it is in relation to these inventions that is as strictly my property as the piece of cotton or the roll of carpet; it is not the natural elements, nor yet the principles, but it is the artificial combinations which my labour and the expended capital have produced, wherewith the natural elements and abstract principles

THE TENTH ANNUAL STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST.

BY WILLIAM HENRY CUELL, ESQ.

TABULAR STATEMENTS, WITH RETURNS OF METAL, ON DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, FOR THE PAST YEAR (1860).

CORNISH AND DEVON MINES.

Shares	Name of Mine.	Amount Paid.	Dividend per share.	Total Amount.	Metal.	Parish.	Purser or Secretary.	Address.	System.	Dividend payable.	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Total Amount of Money.	Lease granted.	Dues.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£							Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£ s. d.	In Years.	
4000	Bedford United	2 7 6	0 14 0	2800	Copper	Tavistock	T. B. Laws	50, Threadneedle-street	Cost-book	Three months	2453	—	—	13,917 0 0	1841 21	1-15
200	Botallack	91 10 0	2 10 0	500	Copper and tin	St. Just	J. H. James	St. Just	ditto	Two months	229	180	—	19,565 0 0	1859 21	1-24 1-18
240	Boscean	20 10 0	5 0 0	1200	Tin	St. Just	S. York	Penzance	ditto	Three months	—	162	—	13,234 0 0	21	1-25
1000	Carn Brea	15 0 0	14 0 0	14000	Copper and tin	Illogan	F. Rochfort	Queen-street-place	ditto	Irregular	3417	611	—	63,063 0 0	21	1-19
2048	Carnyorth	3 10 0	0 2 6	256	Tin	St. Just	W. Pearce	Penzance	ditto	Three months	—	115	—	8,567 18 0		1-24
1055	Craddock Moor	3 0 0	0 19 0	1002¼	Copper	St. Cleer	J. Taylor	Liskeard	ditto	Two months	1501	—	—	12,487 0 0		1-15
1024	Devon Great Consols	1 0 0	47 0 0	48128	Copper	Tavistock	A. Allen	Gresham House, Old Broad-st.	Joint-stock	ditto	21920	—	—	109,327 0 0	1844 21	1-12
358	Dolcoath	128 0 0	60 0 0	21480	Copper and tin	Camborne	C. Thomas	Camborne	Cost-book	ditto	692	809	—	68,240 3 5*	1849 21	1-24
512	East Basset	29 10 0	31 0 0	15872	Copper	Redruth	W. Richards	Redruth	ditto	ditto	2043	—	—	23,632 0 0†		1-15
6144	East Caradon	2 14 6	0 2 6	768	Copper	St. Cleer	C. R. Norton	Salisbury	ditto	Four months	836	—	—	6,011 0 0		
2048	East Wheal Lovel	2 10 0	0 5 0	512	Tin	Wendron	H. Rogers	Helston	ditto	ditto	—	58	—	4,713 0 0	1857 20	1-18
4940	Fowey Consols	1 0 0	0 5 0	1235	Copper and tin	Tywardreath	Major Davis, R.M.	St. Blazey	ditto	ditto	4822	—	—	33,727 0 0	21	1-24 1-20
486	Grambler & St. Aubyn	54 15 0	4 0 0	1944	Copper	Gwennap	W. Richards	Redruth	ditto	Two months	892	—	—	5,960 0 0		1-18
6000	Great South Tolgus	2 10 0	1 17 0	11100	Copper	Redruth	W. A. Buckley	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	ditto	3259	—	—	23,778 0 0	21	1-15
1798	Great Wheal Fortune	31 2 7	0 10 0	899	Tin	Breage	T. W. Robinson	Hayle	ditto	Three months	—	188	—	16,314 0 0		
1024	Herodsfoot	8 10 0	4 0 0	4096	Lead	Liskeard	T. Trevillion	Liskeard	ditto	Four months						
5000	Kelly Bray	4 0 0	0 2 0	500	Copper	Callington	E. King	27, Austinfriars, E.C.	ditto	Three months	1750	—	—	7,650 0 0		1-15
160	Levant	2 10 0	20 0 0	3200	Copper and tin	St. Just	H. Borrow	Truro	ditto		942	255	—	25,697 0 0		1-15
9000	Marke Valley	4 10 6	0 5 6	2475	Copper	Linkinghorne	J. Harding	Salisbury	Deed of Set.		3102	—	—	15,708 0 0	1850 21	1-18
1024	Mary Ann	8 0 0	4 0 0	4096	Silver-lead	Menheniot	P. Clymo	Liskeard	Cost-book	Three months	—	—	1172	23,608 0 0		1-15
2000	North Great Work	1 0 0	0 2 0	200	Tin	Breage and Germoe	T. E. W. Thomas	Liverpool	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	1,400 0 0		
6400	Par Consols	1 2 6	1 3 0	7360	Copper and tin	St. Blazey	Major Davis, R.M.	St. Blazey	ditto	ditto	3804	291	—	56,501 0 0	21	1-16
200	Phœnix	100 0 0	75 0 0	15000	Copper	Linkinhorne	T. Cross	Linkinhorne	ditto	Six months	4444	—	—	28,964 0 0		
1120	Providence	10 6 7	7 15 0	8680	Tin	Uny Lelant	S. Higgs	Penzance	ditto	Three months	—	308	—	24,606 0 0		1-15
1772	Polberro	—	—	5000	Tin	Polberro	J. Taylor and Sons	Queen-street-place			—	225	—	18,935 0 0		
512	Rosewarne United	15 0 0	1 0 0	512	Copper	Gwinear	W. Huthnance	Gwinear	ditto	Two months	1200	—	—	10,037 0 0	1852 21	1-18
940	St. Ives Consols	8 0 0	9 15 0	9165	Tin	St. Ives	Wm. Darke	Penzance	ditto	Three months					1846 21	1-18
512	South Caradon	1 5 0	33 0 0	16896	Copper	St Cleer	T. Kitto	Liskeard	ditto	Two months	5258	—	—	52,302 0 0		1-18
496	South Frances	18 18 9	14 10 0	7192	Copper and tin	Illogan	J. Cady	Camborne	ditto	ditto	3591	11	—	25,062 0 0	1844 21	1-15
512	South Tolgus	8 0 0	11 0 0	5632	Copper	Redruth	J. Haye	Redruth	ditto	ditto	2514	—	—	20,498 10 0		
280	Spearn Moor	31 17 9	3 0 0	840	Tin	St. Just	S. Higgs	Penzance	ditto	Three months	—	90	—	6,999 0 0		
9600	Tamar Consols	4 10 0	0 10 0	4800	Lead	Beerferris	W. J. Dunsford	Adam's-court, Old Broad-street	Scrip	Annually.	—	—	781	17,212 0 0		
6000	Tincroft	9 0 0	0 5 0	1500	Copper and tin	Pool, Illogan	H. Williams	Winchester-buildings	ditto	ditto	1700	227	—	19,537 0 0		
1040	Trelawny	5 10 0	5 0 0	5200	Silver-lead	Menheniot	J. Philp	Liskeard	Cost-book	Three months	2	—	1126	23,417 0 0	1843 21	1-16
6000	Tolvadden	—	0 3 0	900	Copper	St. Hilary	A. Bennett	Marazion	ditto	Two months	2111	—	—	10,636 0 0	21	
572	Trelyon Consols	11 10 0	2 15 0	1573	Tin	St. Ives	G. Higgs	Penzance	ditto	Three months	—	65	—	4,880 0 0		
200	Trumpet Consols	95 0 0	8 0 0	1600	Tin	Wendron	R. R. Michell	Marazion	ditto	ditto	—	95	—	7,917 0 0	21	1-20
400	United Mines	40 0 0	2 10 0	1000	Copper	Gwennap	Williams and Son	Scorrier	ditto	Two months	8800	—	—	36,058 13 0		
1024	Wendron Consols	11 13 10	4 0 0	4096	Tin	Wendron	F. Hill	Helston	ditto	Three months	—	231	—	20,207 0 0		
6000	West Basset	2 4 0	3 2 0	18600	Copper and tin	Illogan	W. A. Buckley	50, Threadneedle-street	ditto	Two months	6629	13	—	47,152 0 0	1855 21	1-15
1024	West Caradon	5 0 0	14 0 0	14336	Copper	St. Cleer	W. J. Dunsford	Adam's-court, Old Broad-street	ditto	ditto	4036	—	—	39,711 0 0	1854 21	1-15
256	West Damsel	13 14 0	1 0 0	256	Copper	Gwennap	T. Michell	Redruth	ditto	ditto	1876	—	—	8,859 16 2	1851 21	1-18
6400	West Fowey	7 10 0	0 6 6	2080	Copper and tin	St. Blazey	Major Davis, R.M.	St. Blazey	ditto	Four months	544	140	—	15,221 0 0	21	1-16
400	West Wheal Seton	47 10 0	67 10 0	27000	Copper	Camborne	B. Matthews	St. Day, Scorrier	ditto	Two months	7128	4	—	48,194 0 0	21	1-15
512	Wheal Basset	5 2 6	24 0 0	12288	Copper and tin	Illogan	W. Richards	Redruth	ditto	ditto	3947	58	—	33,114 0 0		
256	Wheal Buller	5 0 0	12 0 0	3072	Copper and tin	Redruth	S. and R. Davey	Redruth	ditto	ditto	1717	105	—	19,218 0 0		
500	Wheal Clifford	—	33 0 0	16500	Copper	Gwennap	Williams and Son	Truro	ditto	ditto	8466	—	—	49,120 0 0		
5000	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	4 10 0	0 6 0	1500	Tin	St. Agnes	E. King	Austinfriars	ditto	Three months	—	179	—	13,412 0 0		
1024	Wheal Kitty (Lelant)	1 7 2	1 0 0	1024	Tin	Uny Lelant	T. Richards	Camborne	ditto	ditto	—	104	—	8,614 0 0	1852 21	1-15
4800	Wheal Ludcott	2 10 0	0 16 0	3840	Lead	St. Ives	J. Taylor	Liskeard	ditto	ditto	—	—	766	12,600 0 0		1-15
896	Wheal Margaret	10 0 0	6 0 0	5376	Tin	Uny Lelant	T. Treweeke	Uny Lelant	ditto	ditto						1-24
1024	Wheal Margery	7 5 0	0 10 0	512	Tin	St. Ive	S. Higgs	Penzance	ditto	Four months	1380	21	—	8,633 0 0		
100	Wheal Mary	12 0 0	20 0 0	2000	Tin	Lelant	R. R. Michell	Marazion	ditto	ditto	—	—	—	11,878 0 0		1-18
80	Wheal Owles	300 0 0	15 0 0	1200	Tin	St. Just	J. Boyns	St. Just	ditto	Three months	—	245	—	19,843 0 0		1-25
128	Wheal Friendship	50 0 0	10 0 0	1280	Copper and tin	Tavistock	Taylor and Sons	6, Queen-street-place	ditto		1677¾	—	1¾	16,094 0 0‡		
512	Wheal Jane	3 10 0	1 0 0	512	Tin, lead, mundic	Kea	T. Tippett	Truro	ditto	Four months	—	—	—	9,804 4 10§	1852 21	1-20

* This includes 157*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* for arsenic. † This includes 1359*l.* for tinstuff. ‡ This includes 90*l.* received for 221 tons of mundic.
§ This comprises—tin, 2310*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; lead, 2289*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*; mundic, 4976*l.* 10*s.*; copper, 81*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*; gossan, 36*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; blende, 110*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

WELSH MINES.

2000	Bronfloyd	4 0 0	0 2 0	200	Lead	Cardiganshire	J. B. Balcombe	Moorgate-street	Stock		—	—	115	1,738 3 9		
200	Brynford Hall	12 10 0	7 10 0	1500	Lead	Holywell	W. J. Dunsford	5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-st.	Cost-book	Three months	—	—	263	3,316 8 0		
128	Cwmystwith	60 0 0	37 10 0	4800	Lead	Cardiganshire	J. Taylor and Sons	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	Two months	—	—	1142¾*	16,449 17 0		
867	Cwm Erfin	7 10 0	1 18 0	1647½	Lead	Cardiganshire	J. Taylor and Sons	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	Irregular	—	—	884½†	9,949 18 0		
300	East Darren	32 0 0	7 10 0	2250	Lead	Cardiganshire	J. Taylor and Sons	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	Two months	—	—	711¾	11,854 6 0		
200	Herward United	37 0 0	3 0 0	600	Lead	Holywell	W. J. Dunsford	5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-st.	ditto	Three months	—	—	351	5,483 9 6		
400	Lisburne	18 15 0	22 0 0	8800	Lead	Cardiganshire	J. Taylor and Sons	6, Queen-street-place	ditto	Two months	—	—	2528 ‡	36,866 0 0		
1800	Minera	25 0 0	13 12 6	24525	Lead	Wrexham	J. Darlington	Wrexham	ditto	Three months	—	—	4005½‖	62,316 8 6	20	1-11

* This mine sold 54 tons 11 cwts. of blende. † This mine sold 4 tons of blende. ‡ This mine sold 48 tons blende. ‖ This mine sold 1120 tons blende

have been converted into a useful and valuable property, which to England alone is worth *more* than 20,000,000*l.* sterling annually. These combinations embrace the whole steam-engine and boiler, and so neutralise the antagonism existing in the natural elements or their abstract principles as to produce safety and utility far beyond what was conceived possible to effect. So organically and strikingly are the whole of my inventions combined and directed to the generation of high-pressure steam and its use expansively, that they as clearly set forth their author and owner as ever did the piece of cotton or the roll of carpet, or even the acre of land. Therefore, to modify the design a little here and there in order to claim them, is in justice the same thing as he that steals his neighbour's sheep, and shears off the rightful owner's pitch-mark and substitutes his own. But as I should have no right by merely altering the colour or form of the pattern on the carpet or cotton-piece to claim the piece as my own, so neither should mere modification of design give any title to my or any other man's invention. At the time of Watt's trials I find the law of the land did not allow this; but in this day design is confounded with invention, whilst inventions, good, comprehensive inventions, are few and far between. Modified designs are of mushroom growth, and the progeny is innumerable. A patent law which confounds these two things is worse than useless, as it lays a snare by which the real inventor is placed at the mercy of any unprincipled person.

With this just discrimination as to the reality of any man's invention, it will now be clearly seen that in no instance whatever is the trade freer than in invention, even with the right granted to the fullest extent I have ever contended for. As take the case of my own inventions again, and the illustration makes this point clear also; my inventions have for their object a comprehensive but defined end, and they accomplish that end. But could any person in England, or in the whole world, produce an invention as far in advance of mine as mine is in advance of Watt's, even though they used my labours to assist them in its execution, the English people would have full liberty and right to avail themselves of it.

I have put the case thus broadly between Watt and myself purposely to mark the distinction between real invention and design, but the same will apply to all really *bona fide* inventions, not being modified designs for evasive purposes. What, then, is the right I claim for inventors? absolutely nothing but the right of property in the product of their labour and outlay of capital, with a cheap means of punishing those who remove the rightful owners' mark and substitute their own. T. CRADDOCK.

TREGULLOW CONSOLS, AND NORTH HALLENBEAGLE.

SIR,—The admirable manner in which the interests of the mining world are watched over and guarded in the columns of the *Mining Journal* is a frequent source of satisfaction, not only to those more immediately engaged in mining pursuits but to a much wider circle of its readers. And the public may always rely upon finding in your Journal the earliest and soundest information and advice upon any subject affecting so large and important a section of the community. I am led thus to address you in consequence of having read in your Journal of Feb. 16, under the head of Mining Notabilia, the following:—"The discovery of tin in this mine (Tregullow Consols) should prove a lesson to agents and adventurers to look after their boundaries, and see that they are correctly defined. It is reported that a shaft was sunk 15 fms. by the Tregullow party, and tin cut, when it was discovered to be 3 fms. within the sett of North Hallenbeagle, by whom the tin is being raised." It is quite true that the shaft so sunk is within the bounds of the North Hallenbeagle Company; and it is a matter of great congratulation to myself and my fellow-shareholders that another company, at considerable expense to themselves, but at none to that of the fortunate shareholders in the North Hallenbeagle, has called so prominently to public attention the existence of so valuable a lode of metal, extending 190 fathoms within the North Hallenbeagle boundary; not, indeed, that the North Hallenbeagle shareholders were unaware of its presence, but they have commenced working so lately that no time has yet been afforded them to realise any important part of the riches lying within their property.

Your article goes on to say:—"But inasmuch as the lode underlies north, and the intersection proves on the western point of the shoot of tin, it has been of no moment to the Tregullow Consols, the whole of the lode and the underlie, with the dip of the tin, being entirely in their sett, now worth 60*l.* per fathom." Here, permit me to add, there seems a grave error. The whole of the lode and the underlie, with the dip of the tin, is not, as some of the shareholders of Tregullow perhaps wish, within their limits. The lode traverses the North Hallenbeagle sett for 190 fms., and there is no reason to suppose that the lode will decrease in value in the western part of our land, nor, as we have from 200 to 300 fms. north of the lode, is there any probability of its running out.

To satisfy the shareholders of the North Hallenbeagle as to quality, I need only refer to Mr. Grenell's words, in speaking of the sample of tin, as one richer than he had ever met with at the like depth. And though it may, perhaps, be a matter of "little consequence" to so affluent a company as the Tregullow, that they have expended a considerable sum in our ground, to our advantage instead of their own, it is, Sir, I submit, a matter of great consequence, and a source of much congratulation to so young a company as ours, that at so early a period in its career it should, through your columns, be published to the world that its future is likely to prove so eminently prosperous, as the possession and working of so valuable a lode within a few months from the commencement of operations seems to indicate. A SHAREHOLDER IN NORTH HALLENBEAGLE.

Penzance, Feb. 28.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 27, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. T. LAMBERT in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£1591	14	8		
Mine cost	672	10	0		
Merchants' bills	490	16	4		
Sundries	75	4	4	= £2830	5 4
Call	£1500	0	0		
Ore sold	141	17	10		
Estimated value of ore for sale this day	200	0	0	= £1841	17 10
Leaving debit balance				£	988 7 6

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 26.—I am now come up from underground, and beg to send my report for the general meeting. The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fathoms below the 100; the lode is 5 feet wide, with good stones of ore; during the last 6 ft. sinking we have a gradual change in the lode—more spar, and of a softer character. I am glad to see this change, and I hope it will go on to improve: the price given for sinking last month was 25*l.* per fm., it can now be sunk for 20*l.* per fathom. The 100 end east is extended 23 fathoms from shaft; in the last 6 or 7 fms. the lode has been small and unproductive, being in slidy ground, disordering the lode; the ground in the present end is becoming more settled. We must go on in this direction, as there is every reason to expect runs of copper ore before reaching the great cross-course (a distance of 65 fathoms); the ground is easy, and we can extend 6 fms. per month. The 100 west is extended from shaft 13 fathoms; the lode is 6 ft. wide, a little ore, but not to value. The stopes in back of the 100 are looking better than I have seen them during the last two months. The cross-cut north is extended 8 fathoms from the great lode; we know the north lode is still to the north of this driving, but cannot say what distance, as it was never seen on this part of the mine; if it keeps its bearing and underlie, as in the western part of the mine, we must have several fathoms to drive; this driving will cost about 5*l.* per fathom. In driving the 30 east, on middle lode, we have some good indications for copper; the ground is easy, costing about 3*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The machinery, and the works altogether, are in good working order. I see no alternative but to go on persevering, getting all the ore we can, and keeping the costs as low as possible.—J. WEBB.

The SECRETARY then submitted the report of the committee, which stated that since the last meeting the works had been retarded by the intensity of the weather and the great influx of the water. Certain portions of the pumping apparatus had been renewed, and the whole was now in good working order. They recommended the shaft to be sunk to a greater depth with all possible dispatch.

The CHAIRMAN observed that it was with great satisfaction he was able to inform the proprietors that a material improvement had taken place in the nature of the lode, which had already produced one important effect—that the shaft was now being sunk for 20 per cent. less than hitherto. Although that in itself was of importance, yet it was not of such general importance as the fact that the constituent parts of the lode had undergone such a great change that it was more congenial for the production of copper ore. As far as could be judged from the agent's report, should the lode continue to improve as it had done for the last month, there was very good chances of having a much more satisfactory and encouraging statement to present to proprietors than that submitted upon the present occasion. He could see no other course than to continue to carry out the works as at present, and in doing so the cost would be kept as low as possible. Before putting the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts, he would ask the secretary to read the several letters which had come to hand touching the prospects of the undertaking.

The SECRETARY then read the letters referred to, which noted the fact of the uniform improvement in the lode from Jan. 26 to the present time. During that period the lode had altered in its character from capel to quartz, and gave favourable indications of a still further improvement. Having read extracts from a number of letters, all of which went to prove the correctness of the above statement, he stated that the altered character of the lode was a change which had been looked forward to by all the agents who had inspected the mine, some of them having stated that unless "they got a change from capel to quartz they could never expect much ore." Many had considered that the capel would bear some such relation to the second deposit of ore as the gossan did to the first. The improvement in the prospects of the lode was certainly in as great ratio as the reduction in the cost for sinking the shaft; and he most firmly believed by sinking the shaft and driving levels towards the great cross-course large deposits of ore would be met with there.

Mr. CLARKE enquired whether the improvement in the character of the lode had rendered the ground easier for sinking?

The SECRETARY said the importance of the change was not so much on account of the ground being rendered easier for sinking, as that the constituents of the lode were now more congenial for the formation of copper than was the case a month ago.

The CHAIRMAN said the matrix which had been passed through induced the agent to believe that large deposits of copper would be met with.

The SECRETARY said the agent had grounded his opinion upon the date of all mining authorities—that when the ground showed more spar they expected to find copper.

The reports and accounts were then adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee had fully considered the financial position of the company, and were unanimously of opinion that a call of 3*s.* 6*d.* per share should be made, which would make the amount paid up 2*l.* per share.

Mr. NEVINS enquired if, in the event of no further improvement taking place during the six months, it was the intention of the committee to make further calls, or to raise the necessary funds in some other way?

The SECRETARY said the estimate made in the prospectus as to the cost of proving the mine had yet scarcely been exceeded. He had consulted with some of the largest holders, who were firmly of opinion that it would be far better to fully develope the property in the ordinary way.

Mr. NEVINS said that he thought the mine was being worked with every economy, and that he believed Capt. Webb was a man of great experience. For his part, he put great value upon anything which Capt. Webb stated; and if they did not follow the advice of those in whom they had confidence they could not expect success.

The CHAIRMAN said the capital was small at present, and if success should be realised it would prove a good investment.

Mr. POLKINGHORNE (the purser) said his own opinion was in entire concurrence with that of Capt. Webb. Upon different occasions he had asked practical agents, as well as practical working miners, their opinion of the property, and the result of his investigation was that, considering the property was situated in one of the best localities in Cornwall; and seeing the size and character of the lode, the present shaft should be sunk much deeper, and should they happen to turn into copper—which he confidently believed would be the case—that then they would have, as in all similar cases in the district, a valuable deposit of ore. When they saw the improvement which had taken place in the lode within the last few weeks, it certainly induced the belief that some such result would be realised. It was by no means an unimportant fact that, within a short distance from their sett, parallel lodes in neighbouring mines had produced divisible profits of upwards of 200,000*l.*

A call of 3*s.* 6*d.* per share was then made, and the committee were re-elected.

Mr. POLKINGHORNE had much pleasure in proposing that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Charles, for his attention and assiduity on behalf of the company.

Mr. NEVINS, with equal pleasure, seconded the proposition, feeling assured the whole of the proprietors were much indebted to Mr. Charles for his indefatigable exertions on their behalf, and also for the valuable advice he so often gave.

The SECRETARY, in acknowledging the compliment, thanked the proprietors for their kind expression towards him. They might rest assured that he would continue to zealously watch the interests of the company, if for no other reason than that by doing so he was guarding his own. He believed Great Crinnis would prove to be a great success. At one period it was the most productive mine that had ever been worked, and he believed that the sett yet contained as much ore as had ever been taken out of it.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate, on Monday, Mr. CHARLES HANCOCK in the chair.

Mr. J. H. MURCHISON read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

A statement of accounts, showing the costs and returns for the three months ending December, was then submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Mine cost	£1543	1	5		
Merchants' bills	791	8	3		
Dues	131	10	9		
London expenses	55	2	7	= £2521	3 0
Ore sold	£2035	17	8		
Transfer fees	12	16	0	= 2048	13 8
Balance (347*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* of which was incurred in erecting engine and engine-house)				£	472 9 4

The balance of assets over liabilities was 794*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*

The CHAIRMAN said,—The report of Capt. James Richards, which the secretary will now read, will be found much more favourable than the depressed prices at which the shares are quoted would lead you to expect would be the case. Capt. James Richards is present, who will be glad to answer any question that may be asked. The report is signed by Capt. Richards and also by Capt. Goldsworthy.

Mr. MURCHISON then read the report, as follows:—

Feb. 23.—We beg to hand you our report for the meeting to be held on Monday the 25th, showing the work accomplished during the past three months.—Surface: The steam-engine in course of erection at the date of the last meeting has since been completed, and works remarkably well. The main lift at Hitchins's shaft has been carried 6 fms. 1 ft. higher. From the foot of this raised portion of the lift 65 fms. of pumps have been laid, and from thence a run of launders, 45 fms. in length, has been put up for conveying the water to the new pond or reservoir, for the purpose of dressing and condensing.—Underground: In Homersham's shaft the skip-road has been made complete to the 110, and fully answers its purpose.—Homersham's Shaft: The 110 has been extended east 17 fms., and the lode throughout will average 2½ ft. wide, consisting of mundic, capel, flookan, and good stones of ore. The 100 east, west of Oats's winze, on the north part of the lode, has been driven 5 fms. 2 ft. 10 in., or a total of 9 fms. 3 ft. 10 in. For the first 6½ fms. the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode then became poor, and the drivage is suspended. The 100 has been driven east 21 fms. 4 ft. 4 in., and is home to Oats's No. 2 winze, making a total east of shaft of 57 fms. 3 ft. 1 in., and for 31 fms. of this distance the lode is more or less productive, being worth 2, 4, and 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the present end is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom; this drivage is suspended for the present to admit of a cross-cut being driven for intersection of the north part of the lode, which proved a good course of ore in the 88 above, worth 30*l.* per fm., and there is every reason to believe that when met with at this level it will prove of equal value. The ground in the cross-cut is congenial for mineral, and favourable for driving, and we hope to meet with this part of the lode about 2 fms. ahead of the present end. Oats's No. 2 winze has been sunk from the 88, and communicated with the 100 below, and the lode for the whole depth is of good size—4 to 6 ft. wide, and worth on an average 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the stope in back of the 88 east, on the north part of the lode, is worth 25*l.* per fm. The 66 east has been driven 7 fms. 2 ft. 4 in.; this driving has just passed through a cross-course, to the east of which the lode is 5 ft. wide, consisting of capel, mundic, peach, quartz, and rich stones of ore. The new whim-engine being finished, we have perfect control over the stuff, and as soon as two trip-plats, now in course of being cut in the 100 and 88, are completed it is intended to sink Homersham's shaft below the 110 for a deeper level, and also to drive the 88 east. We hope now to be enabled to increase the returns to 130 tons per month: and should the 100 east, on north part of the lode, prove as productive as in the 88 above, the quantity will be raised to 150 tons, at a cost of about 600*l.* per month. Considering that the lode in the 110 east is yielding fine stones of ore, that the 100 east has proved productive for a good length, with a lode in the present end worth 2 tons per fathom, and that there is every probability of meeting with further success on intersecting the north part of the lode, we consider, that altogether the prospects are very good.—J. RICHARDS, J. GOLDSWORTHY.

[Note: The costs of 600*l.* per month, referred to in the above report, do not include the dues and London expenses.]

The CHAIRMAN said, I think, Gentlemen, you will agree with me that the agents' report is of a much more encouraging description than would have been supposed, seeing how the shares have been knocked down in the market.

Mr. GREGORY: Can you inform us, Capt. Richards, what is your estimate of the average of the ore?—Capt. RICHARDS: The 130 tons which I estimate upon returning monthly—independently of an increase to 150 tons per month from an improvement which I expect will shortly take place—will be of an average value of 7*l.* per ton, at a monthly cost of about 600*l.*; so that, when the returns are increased to 150 tons per month, there will be left a profit of 450*l.* per month. The monthly cost of 600*l.* does not, however, include dues and London expenses.

Mr. GREGORY: What distance is the 110 end from the shoot of ore gone down in the level above?—Capt. RICHARDS: According to the underlie of the lode in the 100, there are about 2 fms. further to drive to reach the shoot of ore gone down.

Mr. SCHOFIELD: The last sale of ore realised considerably less than the estimate; how is that accounted for?—Capt. RICHARDS: The ore did not weigh so much by something like 20 tons as had been calculated. It was a miscalculation.

Mr. GREGORY: Is there any great change in the appearance of the lode in the 100? The reason I ask the question is because the agents have stated that the 100 is more favourable than the 88.—Capt. RICHARDS: The appearance of the lode in the 100 is very good, the ground throughout not being so bunchy as it was in the 88. The 88 is now worth 2 tons per fm. upon the north part, and the 100 is worth 2 tons per fm. upon the south part. The ore in the 88 is worth quite 5*l.*, and in the 100 it is worth 8*l.* per ton.

Mr. GREGORY: Do you anticipate an improvement in depth?—Capt. RICHARDS: I expect that as depth is attained an improvement will be the result.

Mr. GREGORY: The winze from the 100 was valued at 100*l.* per fm.; but at the last estimate it was valued at only 20*l.*; that appears to be a serious falling off in depth?—Capt. RICHARDS: That is to be accounted for from the fact that at the time of the last estimate there was only a portion of the lode in the winze.

Mr. SCHOFIELD: Then the whole of the lode was in the winze when it was valued at 100*l.* per fm.?—Capt. RICHARDS: In that winze we cut a valuable lode north.

Mr. ROSEWARNE: Is the lode over the back of the winze as productive as it was in the 88?—Capt. RICHARDS: From that point it is equal to the 88. The cross-cut is going out to take the north part of the lode at the back of the 88.

Mr. SCHOFIELD: Then the 150 tons per month depends upon that part of the lode cutting good?—Capt. RICHARDS: Yes; but the 130 tons per month is quite independent of that.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD: What do you estimate the general value of the ore?—Capt. RICHARDS: Without samples it is rather difficult to give any definite general value, as some of the ore is corrupted with mundic, black ore, and oxides.

Mr. SCHOFIELD: Well, then, what do you estimate the value and quantity of your present reserves throughout the mine?—Capt. RICHARDS: At something like 2000 tons, worth fully 6*l.* per ton all round. In that estimate I include the back of the 100, the back of the 88, and also 5 fms. below the 100, where the lode is very productive. In the bottom of the 100 the lode is very much better than in the 88, if for no other reason than that it is more continuous.

The CHAIRMAN: It is satisfactory to hear that our reserves have been increased. They are now estimated at 2000 tons, whereas at the last meeting it was 1760 tons.

Mr. SCHOFIELD: What do you pay for driving the 100?—Capt. RICHARDS: 3*l.* per fm.

A SHAREHOLDER: What are you doing at Homersham's shaft?—Capt. RICHARDS: We shall resume the sinking of Homersham's shaft almost immediately.

Mr. ROSEWARNE: What is the dip of the ore in the 110?—Capt. RICHARDS: The dip of the ore in the 110 is from the shaft. The price of sinking Homersham's shaft will be about 20*l.* per fathom.

Mr. ROSEWARNE: I think we must all agree that the report is very satisfactory. Capt. Richards, it seems, can see his way clear to return 130 tons per month, independent of an anticipated improvement, and, therefore, I think we ought to be perfectly satisfied. I presume, Capt. Richards, you think there is nothing in the appearance of the lode at the 100 to at all warrant the present depression in the price of the shares?—Capt. RICHARDS: Nothing at all, Sir; but, according to my opinion, the appearances justify quite a contrary effect.—The CHAIRMAN: I suppose the depression has arisen from the old tale of the croakers, "that the bunch has been cut out."

Mr. SCHOFIELD: Do you anticipate any further considerable outlay beyond the ordinary working cost?—Capt. RICHARDS: I anticipate no further outlay beyond the working cost of the mine. In the estimate of 600*l.* a month any additional pitwork that may be required is included.

The CHAIRMAN: Upon the whole, I think our prospects are very favourable.

Mr. MURCHISON: Everything, I believe, is charged up, as Mr. Commins, the purser, has repeatedly received very peremptory instructions upon that point.

The report and accounts having been unanimously adopted, the meeting was made special, for the purpose of electing two members of the committee in the room of Mr. Martin and Mr. Procter. Upon which Mr. Chatfield and Mr. M. Hall were unanimously appointed to fill the vacancies.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

PENDEEN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. J. BAWDEN in the chair.

Mr. D. COHEN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed.

The accounts showed a balance of profit upon the two months' (Dec. and Jan.) working of 201*l.* 1*s.*, and a balance of assets over liabilities of 1825*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

The agents' report was read, as follows:—

Feb. 23.—Since our last general meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 1 fm. 3 feet below the 118, penthouse put in, shaft plat cut, lift fixed, shaft collar put down, winze put in, and everything complete to sink to the 130; the lode has a favourable appearance. The 118 north is driven 8 fms. 1 ft. 10 in.; lode producing 5 tons of ore per fm., worth 15*l.* per fm. In No. 1 stope, in back of this level, the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm., worth 20*l.* per ton. In the 118 south we have resumed the drivage of the end, but have not taken down the lode in the past month; when last taken down worth 12*l.* per fm. The 106 south is driven 6 fms.; lode producing ore, but not to value; a very kindly end. The 106 north is driven 3 fms. 3 feet; lode yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are yielding on an average 4 tons of ore per fm., worth 14*l.* per fm. We have employed underground and at surface 116 persons. In conclusion, we beg to say our prospects are of a cheering character, the 118, as far as opened, being the best we have seen in the mine.—W. EDDY, J. WARREN.

The SECRETARY then read a letter from Capt. White, dated Feb. 23, to the effect that the draft of the lease had been forwarded. That was the more important, as the 106 fm. level would be in Duchy ground in about two months. Upon resuming the under-sea operations they hoped soon to give dividends. The ground was opening favourably.

Mr. BIRDSEY said it could not but be satisfactory to see that the last sale had realised an average of 10*s.* per ton more than the previous sale, which was a proof that the character of their ore was gradually improving as depth was attained. Neither of their rich neighbours—the Botallack and the Levant—had obtained ore of such value at the same depth as they had in Pendeen; and it was to be remembered that Botallack had now been working for more than 30 years, and the shares were in great demand at 200*l.* or 210*l.* The Levant had also been working for a long period, the two mines having divided something like half-a-million of money in dividends; and he would ask why should not Pendeen produce similar results? Pendeen possessed all the elements of a strong masterly lode, and, seeing that the junction of the lode would soon be reached, he considered their prospects in every respect most encouraging. They possessed something like 380 fms. of unexplored ground running inland, which contained north and south lodes, whereas Levant only had about 35 fms. running inland, upon the very same lode. On the other side, Pendeen had no boundary, for they could explore as far as they chose under the Atlantic Ocean. Botallack had been successfully exploring under the sea for 30 years, and he did not see any reason why Pendeen should not do the same thing.

Mr. THORNTHWAITE: What amount of royalty would the company have to pay under the new lease?—The CHAIRMAN: 1-20th upon copper and 1-12d upon tin.

The report and accounts were then adopted, and the committee re-elected, with thanks for past services. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

NORTH TRESKERBY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the account-house, on Tuesday, when, on the proposition of Mr. J. C. Lanyon, Mr. FRANCIS PRYOR was elected Chairman.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, a statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance to end of Oct.	£1199	19	10		
Mine cost, Nov. and Dec.	1319	10	4		
Lords' dues, at 1-18th	87	6	1		
Banker's commission for one year	48	9	1		
Merchants' bills	348	6	8	= £3003	12 0
Call made, Dec. 24, 1860	£1197	16	0		
Copper ores sold, Dec. 27	650	17	1		
Ditto, Jan., 1861	920	12	6		
Balance of club account to end of Dec.	49	1	10		
Amount returned by Capt. George Thomas	13	4	0		
J. P. Endean, amount of bill for chain, disallowed by adventurers	66	12	4	= 2898	3 9
Leaving debit balance				£	105 8 3

On the motion of Mr. J. C. LANYON, seconded by Mr. GEORGE ARNALL, the accounts were passed, and the balance of 105*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* carried to the debit of next account.

Mr. PRYOR observed that at the last meeting a committee was appointed to examine all the accounts of the mine, and to investigate other matters, and, before he proceeded with the general business of the meeting, he would ask that committee if they were prepared with a report of their proceedings, and, if so, he should be glad to know what they had done?—Mr. B. MATTHEWS, as Chairman of the committee named by Mr. Pryor, then read a very able report, from which it was plainly seen by the shareholders present that the affairs of the mine had been conducted in a very loose and unbusiness-like manner.

Mr. LANYON said he had listened very attentively to the report of the committee, and remarked the shareholders one and all ought to be deeply thankful to the committee for the trouble they had taken in thoroughly sifting the accounts of the mine, and for the elaborate and clear report they had drawn up of their labours, which showed they had worked together, and had acted for the interests of the adventurers generally, and concluded by moving that the report of the committee be adopted, which was seconded by Mr. J. LITTLE, and carried unanimously.

Mr. R. T. GRYLLS said that the committee had elected an agent of the mine in accordance with the power given them at the last meeting of adventurers, and it was now for this meeting to confirm that appointment, or otherwise.

After a long discussion, the agent was called before the meeting, and closely interrogated by the Chairman as to his qualifications as a dialler, his experience as a tributer, and other pertinent questions which he deemed it necessary to put: these being answered satisfactorily, the appointment was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. THOMAS NICHOLLS said that, after what they had heard from the committee, he should propose that the services of the purser be dispensed with; which, having been seconded by Mr. LANYON, was carried unanimously.

A long and animated discussion then took place as to the desirability of appointing another purser, or whether they should appoint a committee, with a clerk on the mine to attend to the transfers and to do the writing of the mine: it was moved, however, by Mr. GRYLLS, and seconded by Capt. WATERS, that Mr. Benjamin Matthews be the purser of the mine, at a salary of 5*l.* 5*s.* per month.

Mr. JOHN BURGESS proposed, and Mr. TREGONNING seconded, that Mr. R. H. Pike act as purser; but, after a short discussion, Mr. Pike withdrew, and Mr. Matthews was appointed, and a committee elected to confer with the purser to engage a storekeeper and clerk, whose salary was not to exceed 4*l.* 4*s.* per month.

Mr. LANYON then proposed, and Mr. LITTLE seconded, that the services of Capt. John Vivian be dispensed with, which was carried unanimously, and Capt. Richard Kitto was elected in his stead, at a salary of 8*l.* 8*s.* per month.

Mr. LANYON then proposed that there be a manager appointed, who shall have the sole management of the mine—a man of standing in the mining world, and one whom the shareholders could look up to as an authority in mining matters: he should, therefore, propose a gentleman they all knew, and who he was sure the meeting would support; he meant the gentleman who had kindly consented to be their Chairman to-day, and whose manner of conducting the affairs of public companies was as much appreciated out of Cornwall as it was in it; he had, therefore, much pleasure in proposing that Mr. F. PRYOR be requested to accept the management of North Treskerby.

Mr. NICHOLL felt great pleasure in seconding the proposition of Mr. Lanyon, and, being supported by Messrs. Woolcock, Arnall, Kendall, and other large shareholders, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. F. PRYOR on rising was greeted with loud cheers, and after silence had been restored, said he felt exceedingly obliged to the meeting for the manner in which his name had been received, and should willingly accept the appointment offered him, inasmuch as he felt certain that he could in North Treskerby make such changes as would not only be found greatly to the interests of the shareholders, but he felt assured would also be a credit to himself. He intended going underground on the following day, and by Thursday the shareholders should receive his report.

These remarks were tremendously cheered, and the meeting separated, with a unanimous vote of thanks to the Chairman for his courteous conduct in the chair, and to the committee for their past services. Although there were present upwards of one hundred shareholders, it was generally remarked the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in a most business-like and conciliatory manner.

WEST DEVON CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, on Tuesday, Mr. T. WINKWORTH in the chair.

A statement of accounts was presented, and the following report read to the meeting:—

Feb. 26.—Your directors have much pleasure in announcing that operations are now in a state of progress, contracts having been accepted for the repairs of the machinery, and for otherwise placing the mine in full working order, so that by the close of March, or the early part of April, there is every reason to expect that the mine will be relieved from water and the underground labour fairly began. It is due to the shareholders, who have waited patiently for so long a time, that the directors should explain the cause of the great delay that has occurred in arriving at this desirable position. It has principally arisen from their earnest desire to save the company's funds as much as possible in the purchase of this property and the plant thereon. When, therefore, they inform the proprietors that from the original purchase money of 15,000*l.*, in paid-up shares, they have reduced the number to 4500 paid-up shares, and further, that the plant upon the mine has been obtained at a reduction from 3000 paid-up shares to 1200*l.* in money payments, running over a period of three years, so that the working funds of the company should not be unnecessarily crippled, the time thus spent may be considered as more than compensated by the amount saved by these protracted and difficult negociations. From the statements made by the engineer of the company, and other well-known mining men, your directors feel themselves justified in commencing operations at the mine when they reached the number of shares already subscribed for, but it may anticipate, now that this promising mine will be speedily opened, a considerable increase to the present capital will be made by more shares being taken up. According to the Articles of Association, two of your directors—Messrs. Thos. Cotterell and E. T. Kennedy, retire from office: but, being eligible, present themselves for re-election. The auditors, also, of the company, Messrs. E. Harding and T. Fawell, retire from office, but offer themselves for re-election. Copies of the balance-sheet are now laid before the meeting; and, in conclusion, your directors beg to renew the expressions of their confidence, from the statements of men well qualified to judge, that this undertaking will be crowned with success.

The CHAIRMAN said that the report was so full and explicit that little remained for him to add, but would avail himself of the occasion to congratulate the shareholders on the successful termination of the efforts of the board to obtain for them so large a reduction of the terms under which this undertaking was originally entertained by them. However trying to the patience, the delay was amply compensated for by this result, and there was now every prospect that this mine, on which so much money had been spent before it came into their hands by parties whose means were inadequate to such a prosecution of the works as would enable them to reap the advantages which their labours had developed, would now receive adequate and, he hoped, profitable attention. The secretary would read letters from their mining captain and Capt. Rickard, of Great Wheal Martha, just received, which would confirm the opinions the board had always entertained that they had a valuable property, and he would conclude by expressing the hope that their hands would be still further strengthened by a larger subscription for shares. He moved that the report and balance-sheet be adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the shareholders.

Mr. B. J. CRISP, one of the shareholders, desired to know if the amount of the subscribed capital would be sufficient to carry on the work?

The CHAIRMAN replied that the directors, in conformity with the conditions of the prospectus, obtained the opinions of their mining and consulting captains on that point, and they had informed them that 5000*l.* would be sufficient to open up the mine; after which, from the success they were lead to anticipate, they did not think there would be any difficulty in increasing the money capital of the company. He the then referred the meeting to Capt. Hitchins, who was present, for information on that point.

Mr. HITCHINS accordingly gave it as his opinion that this amount would be sufficient to open up the property and test its value, which from the knowledge he possessed of the Devon Great Consols, as well as the property of this company, he had no doubt but that the result would prove largely remunerative to the shareholders; he also considered that the directors had purchased the machinery on very advantageous terms.

Mr. COTTERELL, one of the directors, observed that the Devon Great Consols had at one time been almost abandoned in despair; but still the adventurers had, fortunately, persevered, and with an additional outlay of about 1200*l.* they had succeeded in producing the present astounding results. This company may, therefore, confidently pursue the work with spirit, and he felt satisfied the amount of capital already subscribed would prove sufficient to test the value of the undertaking. He was glad that this discussion had arisen, as the facts now brought forward would prove to the shareholders the soundness of the concern in which they had embarked their money; and as regarded the question of economy, he might add, that up to this period the directors had not received one shilling for all the time and attention they had bestowed upon the business, which proved their disinterestedness in the cause, and that they had every confidence in the ultimate success of the undertaking.

Another SHAREHOLDER expressed his strong conviction of the value of the mine, adding, that he knew Capt. Richards, of the Devon Great Consols, had asserted that 5000*l.* was sufficient to open up the mine, and bring ore to market. He had also good authority for stating that 10,000*l.* had been offered to the Duchy of Cornwall for this sett, so that

the shareholders had every encouragement to proceed with the adventure; he also mentioned, as the result of enquiries in the district, that a strong belief was entertained that rich lodes of copper would be found running through the whole property.

Mr. CRISP expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the full and candid explanations given by the Chairman, directors, and others qualified to judge of the merits of the question, and cordially seconded the Chairman's motion; and further added, that such was his confidence in the prospects of the undertaking, that he would not sell his shares for 3*l.* per share, and contemplated adding to his present holding.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Messrs. Cotterell and Kennedy having been re-elected on the direction, and the former auditors having also been re-elected, an unanimous vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman and the directors for their faithful services and assiduous attention to the interests of the shareholders.

WHEAL DAMSEL MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, on Monday,—Mr. DUNSFORD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last were confirmed. The accounts for the four months ending Jan. showed—

Balance last audit	£	475	17	4		
Mine cost, Oct. to Jan.		739	0	2		
Merchants' bills		749	16	11		
Club account		3	7	6		
Petty disbursements		0	3	6	= £1968	5 5
Call	£	1536	0	0		
Tin sold		114	16	8		
Materials sold		4	12	6		
Interest account		12	19	4	= 1668	8 6
Leaving debit balance	£				299	16 11

The report of the agents was read, as follows:—

Feb. 23.—Since our last general meeting we have put the engine in thorough repair, completed the flat-rods from same to John's shaft, a distance of 112 fms., put down main rods from surface to the 32 fm. level, and dropped the lift about 12 fms. below this level, where we hope to have the water in fork in about a fortnight: when this is done we shall at once drop the same lift to the 50, at which point we shall fix a plunger-lift. Foxe's shaft is sunk perpendicular from surface to the 20, where it takes the lode. We have erected a whim on this shaft, and cleared the same from surface to the 30, a depth of 80 fms., and shall complete timbering and putting in footway in the same in about a fortnight. In the back of the deep adit level, on this lode, we have discovered some good tin ground, and, judging from what is already returned and samples assayed in different places in this level, we think we have a large quantity of this ground, and worth about 9*l.* per fm., which can be stoped for about 30s. per fm.—King's Shaft: This shaft is dry to the 90, under the deep adit, or 120 fms. from surface: and we are now engaged erecting a whim on the same, which will be completed during the ensuing week. We have also a pare of men repairing and putting in footway from surface to the deep adit level, which will also be completed at about the same time. We shall then at once commence to timber and put in footway to the 40, where we strongly recommend a crosscut to be driven south to explore the south ground; and seeing the large piece of unexplored ground we have in this direction, and having the advantage of a cross-course to drive our cross-cut on, together with the junction of the killas and granite, we do not hesitate to say the chances of success are very favourable.—Tremayne's Shaft: This shaft is sunk perpendicular from surface to about 18 fms. under the deep adit level, at which point it takes Tremayne's lode, and is sunk on the same to the bottom of this shaft, which is to the 50. We are now putting up a whim, and when completed shall at once commence to clear and repair this shaft to the 30; and, judging from the places we have succeeded in getting into the same, we hope to have it completed in about five or six weeks. After this work is done we consider we shall at once have some good orey ground at and about this shaft. On this lode the West Wheal Damsel adventurers are raising nearly all their ore at this time, and they have a shaft now that will turn out about 13 tons of good copper ore per fm. on this lode. In conclusion, we beg to remark that the engine and rods continue to work well, and during the heavy falls of rain we have had no difficulty in forking the water. The different operations shall be pushed on with all possible dispatch, and we expect against the next meeting to be able to forward you a very favourable report.—R. PRYOR, H. HARVEY.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory position of the undertaking. He felt confident that before next meeting their position would be still more encouraging than at present. From the very ample report of the agents, just submitted, it would be seen that a large amount of work had been successfully carried out, and that they would soon be in a position to test the value of the several lodes that the sett was known to contain.

Mr. THOMAS KING, in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, stated that he had just returned from the mine. He was quite satisfied that the whole of the works were being conducted with efficiency and dispatch, and he was strongly of opinion that before many months had elapsed good courses of ore would be met with. The cross-cut that was about to be driven from King's shaft would intersect several of the well-known lodes in the county at a deep level. They all know what those lodes had already yielded in Wheal Damsel and Wheal Jewel, and he felt confident they would meet with equal success in their undertaking. As the largest shareholder, he felt perfectly satisfied that the money which had been subscribed had been most economically and judiciously expended.—The report and accounts were then unanimously adopted.

The CHAIRMAN said the next subject he had to bring before the meeting was the "ways and means" for the ensuing three months. Having regard to the very satisfactory manner in which the last call had been responded to, there being scarcely any arrears, he considered a call of 2*l.* per share would be ample to meet the requirements for that period.

A call of 2*l.* per share having been made, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, when the proceedings terminated.

ROYAL CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SAN FERNANDO, CUBA.

The annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday,—Mr. WALTER SHAIRP in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN proceeded to read the report of the liquidators, from which it appeared that the assets of the company, as nearly as could be ascertained, amounted to 2830*l.* He then stated that since the last general meeting Mr. Crawford had succeeded in selling one of the steam-engines, some of the proceeds of which had been applied in payment of Mr. Crawford's claim against the company. It would be recollected that as notice was served at the last meeting by Mr. Wheeler on behalf of several shareholders, so that the liquidators could not recommend a distribution of the assets until that notice had been dismissed.

Mr. UPTON (the company's solicitor) said it was quite clear the liquidators could not decide as to the manner in which the distribution should take place; that was a question to be considered when the proper time arrived. His advice to the liquidators was to hold their hands with regard to the distribution until the other question with regard to the notice had been settled.

Mr. GOLDRING (who appeared on behalf of Mr. Arrieta) could not understand the use of the liquidators holding upwards of 2000*l.*, because they expected to realise a still further sum. He could not conceive why they should not divide 2000*l.*, reserving sufficient to meet any possible claim that might arise for costs on the part of the liquidators. As regarded the notice of Mr. Wheeler, he should recommend the directors to issue a counter notice, to the effect that they were about to make a dividend of so much in the pound, and unless those who had given notice took steps to prevent the proposition of the liquidators being carried out the division would take place, and he, as a lawyer, would absolve the liquidators from any liability.

Mr. UPTON said the duty of declaring a dividend rested with the liquidators, who did not feel themselves in a position to take that course at present. It was hardly to be expected that the liquidators, in the face of the formidable notice which had been served, would now proceed to a distribution, and expose them to risk. When the proper time came the assets would be divided. They were at present invested in Exchequer Bills.

Mr. ARRIETA did not see why the question should not be at once settled. He wanted the question settled—whether those persons who had bought certain of the shares which had been taken in lieu of purchase money were shareholders or not?

Mr. GOLDRING admitted that the liquidators, having received a notice, should be protected to the utmost, but contended that the course he had suggested was the proper mode of discharging their liability.

Mr. UPTON would advise a diametrically opposite course, which was that the liquidators should not divide the funds at present. In other words, that they should not divide until they knew what amount they had for division.

Mr. GOLDRING submitted that it was quite competent for the meeting to request the liquidators to give the notice he had suggested.

Mr. UPTON reminded his learned friend that if the matter had to be liquidated by the Court of Chancery there would be left but little, if any, to divide.

Mr. CHAPMAN was quite sure the whole of the proprietors felt greatly indebted to the liquidators for the great pains and trouble they had taken, and that they did not wish to entail upon them, or expose them in the slightest degree to the smallest risk or liability. At present they were in this difficulty—the liquidation was not complete, but a notice had been served restraining the liquidators from declaring a dividend. Therefore, why did not the parties who were the litigants arrive at some compromise with the party who had served the notice, so as to release the liquidators from the difficulty which now rested upon them?

Mr. GOLDRING said that unless the liquidators took the step he had suggested there was no chance of being brought into contact with the parties who had given the notice.

The CHAIRMAN said the whole question resolved itself into this one fact—the liquidation was incomplete, and therefore the liquidators were not in a position to recommend a dividend. Before a division could possibly take place, the notice between Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Arrieta must be disposed of.

Mr. CLOSE said the great question was between Mr. Arrieta and Mr. Wheeler, upon which the directors were perfectly passive. If Mr. Arrieta could induce Mr. Wheeler to withdraw the notice, to modify it, or arbitrate upon it, the liquidators would only be too glad to find the matter settled.

After some further conversation, it was resolved that the meeting be ajourned to that day three months. The meeting then separated, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CLARENDON CONSOLS (Jamaica).—J. Martin, Feb. 4: Stamford Hill Mine: Since the date of last report we have been occupied for ten days in putting in, and have now completed, the 7-inch pump in the 82, and shall in a day or two commence sinking the shaft, which is now down 20 feet below this level; the lode at this point is 3 ft. wide, but poor; it is not underlying so much as it did in the upper level. You will bear in mind that the shaft has been sunk on the south part or lode; the ground is good for sinking, and I hope to push on with all possible speed, so as to get deep enough for a 94 fathom level. When I last wrote you we were driving north-west in the 82 to cut through the north lode; I am happy to say that we have cut the north-west wall, and commenced the driving east and west on the lode. In the west end the lode is about 3 feet wide, composed of jack, prian, peach, and copper ore, worth ⅛ ton of the latter per fm.—a very kindly lode. In the east end of the cross-cut the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of blue peach and jack, with copper ore, and worth full 1 ton of ore per fm.; we have about 11 fms. more to drive east in this end to get to the cross-course. I should say in cutting through the lode, and for the little distance we have driven on its course, that we have broken about 4 tons of good copper ore. The lode in the 70, west of shaft, is about 3 ft. wide, composed of porphyry and prian and stones of ore. We have met with an elvan course in this level, which has hove the lode a little to the right hand. The ground in the 46 cross-cut north-west is just as it has been for some time; I have six men here, and am pushing on the driving with all speed, so as to cut the Charing Cross lode. The weather has been very favourable, and we have had little or no rain for the last month. The pumps and engine are working well, and the English and native miners are pushing on vigorously together. In conclusion, I must repeat what I have said before, that depth is all that is wanted to place Stamford Hill Mine amongst the dividend-paying ones.

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has not been generally active during the week, although numerous transactions have taken place in a few favourite mines; but the fortnightly account-day, and the preparations for the same (held on Thursday), may have given an appearance of activity. The settlement passed off with a deficiency of shares, especially in EAST CARADON and STRAY PARK, which rendered that day both tiresome and inconvenient to many who were anxious for the stock required. To-day (Friday) EAST CARADON shares considerably advanced.——COPPER HILL have been done at market prices.——EAST BASSET shares have receded, and the transactions effected at lower rates.——NORTH BASSET have been in request, and show an upward tendency.——SOUTH WHEAL FRANCES continue in demand, and prices firmer.——WHEAL SETON and WEST WHEAL SETON are also in request at present quotations.——STRAY PARK have, as usual, sustained some fluctuations, but appear firm and in demand.——UNION, UNITY, and NEW FRANCIS have found buyers at quoted prices.——WHEAL BULLER have receded, and show a tendency to go still lower.——DEVON GREAT CONSOLS show a tendency to advance on the recent rates, and are now quoted at higher figures.——SOUTH CARADON remain firm, and are sought for at minimum prices.——WEST CARADON shares maintain their late rise, and business done at better prices.——EAST CARADON have been largely dealt in daily, and the transactions as numerous as the fluctuations, although they have generally closed with firmness and an upward tendency. The scarcity of shares on the account-day produced a rise for cash, but they were done at lower rates for the next account.——MARKE VALLEY continue in good demand, and notwithstanding the several changes in price they have left off firm.——HERRODSFOOT shares have advanced, and are in request.——TRELAWNY and MARY ANN have been dealt in at improved rates.——LUDCOTT find buyers at fair market prices.——EAST RUSSELL have been in good demand, and shares rose considerably after the meeting on Monday, arising, no doubt, from the more favourable and explanatory statement of the prospects of the mine furnished by Capt. Richards; since which there have been some fluctuations, and shares have been dealt in at lower rates.——CREBOR have slightly improved. ——LADY BERTHA and SOUTRIDGE continue low, and but few transactions have taken place.——WHEAL EDWARD have been more in request, and the transactions which have followed are of an improved character.——ROSEWALL HILL and RANSOM show a receding tendency, and the business done has been at low rates.——ROSEWARNE and HERLAND have been done at very low prices, and buyers shy even at present rates.——ST. IVES CONSOLS and TRELYON have changed hands at former figures.——PROVIDENCE shares are more freely offered, at lower rates.——NORTH TRESKERBY have shown more firmness, and business done at improved prices.——WHEAL GRENVILLE and EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE have been rather freely dealt in.——GREAT RETALLACK, WHEAL MOYLE, and TREVOOLE have shown slight improvements in price.——HARRIETT and WHEAL CHARLOTTE have changed hands at lower rates.——NORTH DOWNS and NEW TRELEIGH have been dealt in, without much change. ——GREAT WHEAL MARTHA shares have been in request at improved rates.——NORTH MINERA continue in demand, and are well supported.——BRYN GWIOG shares are still in request, and business done at minimum rates.

EAST CARADON: The caunter lode east is worth 17*l.* per fm., and, west, continues in a fine lode of ore. They have commenced driving west on the north lode at the 50, but have not yet taken it down. Fawcett's lode is producing some very good ore. The ground in the 60 cross-cut continues much the same as last reported.——At MARKE VALLEY there is no change in any part deserving notice; the western part of the mine, especially, is looking remarkably well.

At EAST WHEAL RUSSELL the prospects are far better than generally considered. At the general meeting, on Mouday last, Capt. James Richards, the managing agent, threw a most flattering complexion on the future operations. The 100 east has been driven through a course of ore for upwards of 30 fms., varying from 2 to 6 tons per fathom, leaving excellent backs to take away at low tribute, &c., although the end is suspended until the accomplishment of an object which, when completed, will facilitate the future operations greatly, and open up ground which is proved to be highly productive. The several places which will be then developed will enable the returns to be increased to 130 tons per month; and should the 100 prove as productive as anticipated it will be further increased to 150 tons.

HAWKMOOR continues to hold out much promise. The lode in the eastern engine-shaft is large, and indicative of a very favourable change, which may be fairly anticipated at an early period. The mine generally is looking very promising.——CREBOR is reported to have improved in the 48 cast. The lode, having become disordered, has now resumed its previous appearance, and is worth 3 tons per fm.

WHEAL EDWARD is opening out very satisfactorily, indeed with a further improvement in the 60 west, where they have a fine course of ore, worth upwards of 40*l.* per fathom. Several other places are looking very promising.——SORTRIDGE CONSOLS is slightly improved in the south part of the main lode, and, from present appearances, a good deal of ore will come from this part of the lode when more is laid open, as the two pitches are already turning out beyond expectation. The 74 cross-cut is supposed to be very near No. 1 sonth lode. There is a level being driven westward at the 60, which is also approaching an important point—the large mundic lode gone through at the 50. The 30 end east, on No. 2 south lode, is evidently more favourable.——At GAWTON the ends continue without any improvement at present, but between the 36 and 50 fm. levels there are three or four places producing fair quantities of ore, and there are indications of improvement in other parts.——At EAST DEVON CONSOLS they have commenced driving in the 40, and will continue that course for a week or ten days on the lode, when they purpose cross-cutting north and south to intersect other lodes; and, from present appearances, there is strong evidences of being amply remunerated. It is anticipated that a fortnight will enable them to report good results.

WHEAL UNITY is represented to be looking well for improvement in the 65 west, where they have a large and improving lode, which for several fathoms gone through is worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. There are other other points looking equally promising.—— At GREAT RETALLACK the lode has been intersected by a cross-cut at the 35, and, as far as seen, is yielding upwards of 3 tons of blende per fathom.——NORTH HALLENBEAGLE is progressing very satisfactorily. The engine in course of erection is nearly completed, and its geological as well as financial position is in a very encouraging state. Its contiguity to the ominous Tregullow Consols and North Treskerby are high recommendations, if the former be proved as represented.

PENDEEN is reported to be looking more promising in the deepest levels, the north being worth 15*l.* per fm. and the south 18*l.* In the 106 north there is a good course of ore, and the different stopes are looking well.

At NEW WHEAL CLIFFORD the prospects are daily becoming more encouraging. The new whim-shaft is down 15 fms., and they are now driving towards the junction—an improved channel of ground, and more congenial for copper ore. At a shallow depth they have about 20 fms. of tin ground standing, which, from what has been seen of it, is likely to be good work. They have sold 9 tons of blende, and sampled a small parcel of copper.

TRELOWETH is stated to have improved in several places; exclusive of the engine-shaft, which is yielding 2½ tons per fm., every end and stope is producing fair quantities of ore, which, with a change of ground, would make it a good paying mine, but at present it is very hard, which renders the operations tardy and difficult.—— At WHEAL HARRIETT the 100 east continues worth 50*l.* per fm., and the stopes in the same level are valued at 30*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom and back of the 90 fm. level are yielding fair quantities of ore.

At SOUTH TRESAVEAN they have a rich lode in the engine-shaft, stated to be worth 100*l.* per fm. for tin. It is estimated that 5000*l.* worth of tin ground is already laid open.——SOUTH WHEAL LOVELL is represented to be looking more promising. Neale's lode is worth 25*l.* per fm. for tin. Goblet lode is looking very promising for an early improvement, which is daily looked for. There are other points looking very encouraging.

The ORSEDD MINE, which was formerly under London management, has been resumed by a company of local shareholders, and although the operations were considerably retarded by the influx of water until the engine-shaft was put to work, they have returned during the past year 204 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs., realising 2958*l.* 15s., and paid dividends during that year of 1120*l.* 14s. In January last they paid 200*l.*, and the following month sold 26 tons for 366*l.* 12s. The prospects of the mine are represented as highly encouraging, and although the deepest point of operations on the present lode is only 20 fms. there is a fair prospect of a permanent paying mine from the increasing monthly returns of lead.

JAMES LANE.

From Mr. LELEAN:—At ROSEWARNE CONSOLS it is reported they have made a rich discovery of copper; 9 ft. have been driven through, from which there has been extracted 60*l.* worth of copper ore of a very rich quality. An assay of a fair sample made a produce of 39½, equal to 40*l.* per ton. Should this continue, a great mine may be looked for. SPEARNE MOOR is looking well; and at the next audit, on March 5, it is expected there will be a dividend of 30s. per share. NANTEOS AND PENRHIW is opening very well. ALFRED CONSOLS is improving, and a good mine expected shortly. NORTH BASSET is creating some attention, from the fact of their having a new deposit of ore at the 142. GREAT RETALLACK is improved, also UNITY. CHARLOTTE UNITED has cut a north lode at the 10 cross-cut. EAST BASSET shares are flat. EAST CARADON is looking well, but the mine is at a good price. ST. IVES CONSOLS and PROVIDENCE have receded, in consequence of the small dividends (1*l.* each). MARGARET does not maintain the samplings, according to the reports. WHEAL EDWARD'S sale last week was very poor, compared with the reports from the mine. CLIFFORD is looking well; it is to be hoped some arrangement may be made with the United Mines, and shareholders will do well not to sacrifice their interest hastily. NORTH MINERA is opening some good lead ground, and prospects are improving. SOUTH CONDURROW is being worked at a very heavy cost; the last call of 5s. disgusted the majority of the shareholders. LEWIS MINES are reported to be comparatively worthless; and CALVADNACK up to the present time is a miserable failure, so also is WEST FRANCES. SOUTH DARREN is looking well. There is a predominance of sellers of South Frances, West Basset, Buller, St. Ives, Providence, and East Basset. Buyers of Spearne Moor, Rosewarne Consols, Trelyon, Tolcarne, Grenville, and Great Retallack. WHEAL HEARLE is opening a rich tin mine, and in a few months will, in all likelihood, prove to be a lasting and permanent dividend-paying mine. The standard for tin, I think, has seen its lowest, and copper is not likely to fall much lower; hence all good progressive shares ought to be bought, provided they can be obtained at a reasonable price, not at exorbitant premiums.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The market has been tolerably active during the week, and is showing evident signs of improvement. The standard for copper ores being firm on the 21st Feb., gives encouragement to hope for a still better price ere long. Tin remains without alteration. The usual fluctuations have taken place in EAST RUSSELL shares; at one period of the week the price receded to 5⅞ sellers, and advanced again to 7⅛ buyers; the latter quotation, however, was not maintained, and the price receded again to 6, 6¼. It can scarcely be supposed that the public are operating much in this very capricious market, unless to sell whenever a rise takes place; in fact, we believe that the public have been the principal sellers for some time past, consequently the dealers have been fixed with the shares. The prestige of this celebrated market mine is wearing out, and we fear that the whole of its history has not tended to enhance mining property in the estimation of the public generally, although to some of the original holders it has proved lucrative. In our last week's article, when writing on EAST CARADON, a clerical error was made. It should have been "A course of ore for such a length, we believe, does not exist in but one or two mines in the county." It must not be understood, however, that we advocated or rather advised the shares being bought at the current price; this we by no means do, as we consider that 5s. per share at four-monthly meetings is not sufficient interest for 15*l.* per share. It cannot be disputed that East Caradon is a most promising young mine, but even gold may be bought too dear. The rise in the price of the shares was too rapid, and not justified by any improvement in the mine, although they may yet go higher. SOUTH FRANCES, we learn from good authority, is looking exceedingly well, and although but 30s. per share dividend in the prospective at the next meeting, the shares are worth looking after. It is the general opinion that the West Basset Company have not the slightest chance of obtaining a reversal of the judgment that has in several instances been given against them. It may not be generally known that the estimated value of the ore ground in dispute is some 20,000*l.* to 25,000*l.* worth, besides about 4000*l.* worth to be refunded by the West Basset Company if the judgment be confirmed by the House of Lords. But to carry it to this tribunal is considered by almost every disinterested party only to be a litigious and vexatious defence. It is to be hoped that the matter will be allowed to remain where it is, and save the West Basset shareholders from any further law costs.

A mine called TREGULLOW CONSOLS, recently introduced on the London market, has attracted some attention on account of the extraordinary rise that has taken place in the price of the shares. A few weeks since they were unsaleable at 10s. per share, and apparently (so far as the prospects of the mine are concerned) without anything to warrant it the shares are quoted in some quarters 3*l.* to 4*l.* We need not remind our readers that it would be by no means difficult for one or more parties to introduce a mine to the public, in say, 3000 or 4000 shares, and knowing that scarcely any shares were issued, to bid some fabulous price for them, with a view to induce the unwary to become the victims of their cupidity. We are proud, however, to state that such proceedings would be, and are, stigmatised (with but few exceptions) by the whole Mining Market proper. We contend that it is not to the legitimate mining broker or dealer are to be attributed at all times the serious losses in mines on the part of investors. It is not pretended, however, that agents can be always right in their judgment, and successful in their recommendations; although they frequently prevent an investment in many worthless schemes, that never had the least merit attached to them.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUÆNANGEN.—C. Trelease, Feb. 6: Raipas: The north-west stope was communicated to the old workings shortly after our last, and the men are now employed in the stope below the 30 fm. level, which is now drained of water. There is some barren ground to strip down before much can be done on the lode, so that we cannot state its value as yet. The shoot of ore in the south-west stope has greatly deteriorated since our last, and at present its width is only about 3 in. In the roof of the 10 the veinstone is about 2 feet wide, with yellow ore disseminated throughout, though not plentiful. The 10 is again in the limestone stratum, and 4 or 5 fms. further will bring us under the promising north-west ground. This concern continues rather poor, but you may rely on our using every endeavour to dispose of the small force employed to the best advantage.—Old Mine: In the 10 south the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 3½ tons per fathom. A section of the workings, and proposed cross-cut, alluded to in our last, for striking the lode further south, accompanies this, to which I beg to refer you. It appears a very desirable undertaking, and having some spare hands we have not hesitated to commence it, feeling assured it will receive your approval. The stopes on each side of this level (the 10) continue to yield from 3 to 4½ tons of ore per fathom, where the lode is large and regular. In No. 1 foot stope the lode is 11 ft. wide, the upper part of which is composed of quartz and calc-spar, but the footwall part, for about 4 ft. wide, is well mixed with ore, full 3½ tons per fathom. In the 10 north the lode is 7 ft. wide, composed of quartz and calc-spar, with good saving work intermixed. In the stope south of the rise the lode is from 3 to 5 ft. wide, yielding 4½ tons per fathom. In the level north the lode is 1 fm. wide, and frequently turns out good saving work. The ground continues very hard both here and in the winze against, but satisfactory progress is being made, and we calculate on getting through in the next fortnight. There is no change in other parts of the mine calling for remark. On Saturday last our usual two-monthly setting took place, and at the United, Michell's, and other small mines, the tributers are busily engaged returning their ores, &c., so that there is but little doing in their pitches at present, where the prospects continue much as before. Ward's lode, below the 40, looks promising, being about 2 feet wide, well mixed with ore throughout, full 1¼ ton per fathom. The usual report from Quænangen is not yet come to hand. The delay is most probably occasioned by the cold and stormy weather which has prevailed for some days past, which naturally, in such an exposed situation, greatly retards all surface operations. We must now postpone sending the estimate for January until our next, and which will be about the same as the last.

COPIAPO.—Feb. 28: CHECO MINE: Price's Shaft: In the 30 west we are preparing to sink a winze to the 40; as yet we have not met with any whole ground, consequently we have to commence the winze in attle, but we hope soon to be on unwrought ground. The stopes in bottom of the 30 west are producing a little ores of low quality, but not sufficient to value. This point has formerly been reported "stopes in ends of the 30 winze. The lode in the 40 west is 18 in. wide, producing a little ore—still a very promising lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 40 is much the same as when last reported on —12 in. wide, of 35 per cent. ore. The lode in the winze sinking under the 40 west is 2 ft. wide, producing about 1 ton of 17 per cent. ore to a fathom. The lode in the chiffon sinking at the western part of the sett is at present poor. We hope to do something good at this point when deeper. We have intersected the lode at Cole's shaft; it is about 2 ft. wide, and producing some stones of low quality ore. This shaft is being sunk with all possible speed; it is at present down about 14 fms., and as soon as we reach a depth of 20 fms. we intend extending levels east and west, when we hope our labours will be crowned with success.—A. ANTHONY.

DULCINEA MINE.—Feb. 28: In No. 1 chiffon south the lode is 2 ft. wide, which is improving a little since last report, yielding full 2 tons of 25 and 18 per cent. ore per fathom. In the stope in back of the 30 south the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing about 2 tons of 30 and 18 per cent. ore per fathom. In the stope in back of the same level north the lode is 2 ft. wide, giving about 1¼ ton of 25 and 18 per cent. ore per fathom. The mine at present is looking more promising in the bottom than it has been for some months past. —SAMUEL UREN.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanaxuato, Jan. 23: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: For some time I have had to report very favourably of the works of San Pantaleon; they are now even better than before, and are producing abundantly ore of from 9 to 20 marcs per monton, with tierras of 7 marcs. A fourth frente, just opened, has beautiful ore, not at present so wide as in the other frentes; in the lowest, which had deteriorated, a crosscat driven towards the lower wall has discovered rich ore of a good width. The effect of this great improvement in the ley of the ore has been better profits, which for the month of December amounted to $11,328. The frente of San Andres, the situation and object of which I explained in my last report, is being driven forward, but ore has not yet been met with. The Buscones' works continue to yield fair returns, though considerably less than a few months since. In five weeks the sales have given $12,532, half to the mine account. Latterly the Buscones' sales have greatly decreased, but the ore extracted in the regular way has very much improved, and is now of an excellent and very paying quality, and the profits are in conformity. On the three months to the end of December last the profit has been $18,033,—$4007 having been paid to the owners from that sum. The extraction by day miners in five weeks has been 5673 cargas, of which 2130 cargas have been sold for $12,527, the rest sent to the haciendas for reduction. The mine has never yet been in so excellent a state as at present, because the ore is now rich as well as abundant, and, as far as it is possible to foresee the future, it promises to continue; if so, handsome profits will be realised.—La Trinidad: Two works are being driven south towards Jesus Maria, and at about the depth at which the good ore has been discovered in the latter mine some ore has been met with, and sold for $440·5. —Remittance: Probably next month or the following a conducta will be sent to the coast, when the exchange on London will be more favourable than now. I should have remitted $10,000 at once, but that bills on Mexico, to put our agents there in the necessary funds, cannot be got under 4 per cent., and in a month or two I am likely to have a larger disposable balance to send home.

LINARES.—Feb. 16: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The 95, west of engine-shaft, has passed through the vugh to hard ground. The 85, west of Seville winze, is worth 2½ tons per fm.; lode greatly improved since last report. The 61, west of Warne's engine-shaft, is worth 3 tons per fm.; the ground is hard for driving. The lode in the 61, east of ditto, continues very small, and the ground very hard for driving. There is no change in the 51, west of Montes' winze, to notice. The lode in the 41, west of Julian's winze, is small and unproductive.—East of Engine-shaft: The 95, east of engine-shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fm. This level has much improved in appearance, there being a good lode in the bottom of the end. The lode in the 85, east of Gabelan's winze, is large, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and spots of lead ore. The 75, east of Salvador's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm.; lode very large, and of a most promising appearance. The lode in the 65, east of Taylor's cross-cut, is bearing south unusually fast, and gradually diminishing in value. The ground in the cross-cut in the 75, towards the north lode, is hard for driving.—North Lode: The 65, east of Field's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm.; lode chiefly composed of grante, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. The 55, east of cross-cut (caunter lode) is worth ½ ton per fm.—Shafts and Winzes: San Jose shaft is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode very large, but not so productive as hitherto.—Crosby's Shaft: The ground in this shaft is hard and wet for sinking. Toberneta winze is worth ¾ ton per fm.; ground hard, and the lode underlying very fast; altogether very troublesome to sink. We have not yet cut the main part of the lode in Jurados winze. Gil's winze is worth ¾ ton per fm.: lode large and kindly.—Garibaldi's winze is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode greatly disarranged; very different from the lode driving towards it in the 75. Ordonez winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.; lode large and kindly. The lode in Ramiro's winze is large, but at present unproductive. Seguro winze is worth ¾ ton per fm.; lode smaller than when last reported on.

FORTUNA.—Feb. 16: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft The lode in the 7th level, west of Gomez' winze, is chiefly composed of granite and stones of lead. The 6th level, west of Clavel winze, is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode continues without alteration to notice since last report. The lode in the 5th level, west of Fernandez' winze, is large, consisting of decomposed granite, calcareous spar, and small spots of lead. The 4th level, west of Tirado's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fathom—lode kindly. The 3d level, west of Henty's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm. The lode at this point is divided into two branches. We have opened and are driving on the south part, which is looking very kindly.—East of Engine-shaft: The 4th level, east of Lowndes' shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode has undergone an unfavourable change since last report. The same level, west of ditto, is also worth ½ ton per fm. There is a splendid lode in the winze in advance of this level, and we expect an improvement daily. The 3d level, east of Lluret's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is split into branches. The 2d level, east of Bartolome's winze, is worth ½ ton per fm.—lode very large, containing large spots of lead.—Shafts and Winzes: Henty's shaft is worth ½ ton per fm. Donaigre's winze is worth 3 tons per fm.—lode large, consisting of soft spar, decomposed granite, and spiendid lumps of lead. Rendon's winze is worth 1½ ton per fathom—lode very compact. The ground in Canton's winze is rather hard, and the lode small.—Los Salidos Mine: The 5th level, east of Antonio's winze, is worth 2½ tons per fm.—lode large, open, and of a very promising appearance. The lode in the 5th level, west of engine-shaft, is split into small unproductive branches; the ground is very hard for driving. The 4th level, west of Nunez' winze, has passed through two small branches containing spots of lead; we expect an improvement shortly. The same level, east of Cologan's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm. The 3d level, east of Rusufa's winze, is worth 2 tons per fathom—lode still very large, and slightly improved since last report. The same level, west of San Pablo's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 3d level, east of ditto, is worth 1¼ ton per fm. The lode in the same level, west of Eugenio's winze, continues very small, and the ground extremely hard for driving. The 2d level, east of San Miguel's shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fm.—Shafts and Winzes: San Pablo's shaft is worth 1 ton per fm.—ground hard for sinking. The ground in Fernandes' winze is also hard for sinking; the lode is split into branches. Salvador's winze is worth ¾ ton per fathom—lode very compact and regular. Muno's winze is worth ½ ton per fm.—lode divided into two distinct parts; at present we are carrying the north part only.

PACHUCA.—Capt. Paull, Jan. 25: Since my last we have driven 6¼ varas in San Juan level, and 8½ varas in the adit level; cleared, secured, and sunk 3 varas in Las Animas winze, on a very promising lode, with good pintas of ore in the quartz and tabones; there is a little water in the winze, but nothing to hinder them from sinking; the price at present is $14 per vara, including candles, powder, &c. The ground has been much harder in both the adit and San Juan levels during the month; the price is double what they formerly had, and, instead of driving 3 and 4 varas weekly, some weeks they only drove 1 vara; consequently, we have not yet intersected the Tapona lode, but I am expecting to do so every day, as there is every indication of being very near it; if it underlies as fast as the lode at the shaft, we ought to have cut it in San Juan level before this. The Tapona and Viscaina varies in the underlay from 20 in. to 2 ft. in a fathom. After we get in on the Tapona I expect to drive at least in each level 3 varas weekly. To the west of Santa Elena, at La Trinidad Mine, they have good metal on the Tapona vein, at 50 varas from surface, and I have every reason to expect we shall meet with metal on cutting the lode, at least in San Juan level.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF DROPSICAL AFFECTIONS.—The causes of dropsy are very various. It is often engendered by the morbid state of the system. When the circulation is sluggish, impoverished, or impure, the first thing to be done to effect a cure is to correct the depraved humours of the blood, and give tone to the stomach. This is effectually accomplished by a course of Holloway's pills. They are a gentle but most effective aperient and purifier. They speedily pu tthe whole system into order, and give the patient more strength and sounder health than, perhaps, he ever enjoyed before at any period of his life. Directions for the use of Holloway's pills accompany each box.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: At the engine-shaft we have cut a very strong feed of water, which is, no doubt, coming from the south lode. The men have been this week squaring the ground, and have also sunk 1 foot. The stope in the back of the 32, on the south lode, is producing ½ ton of ore per fm.; and the stopes in the same level, on the main lode, north and south of winze, are producing 1½ ton per fm. The stope in the 22 fm. level, on the south lode, is improved, and producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The surface and dressing operations are progressing with all speed.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, T. Hosking, Feb. 27: The main lode in Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 150, is producing stones of ore. This lode in the 150, driving east of the above shaft, is without change. This lode in the 140, driving east of said shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, but not to value. This lode in the 130, driving east of the above shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth 25*l*. per fm. This lode in the 120, driving east of said shaft, still continues to improve, it being 18 inches wide, worth 20*l*. per fm., and kindly for further improvement. Roberts's stope in back of the 140, east of said shaft, is worth 12*l*. per fm. Floyd's stope, in back of the 130, is worth 25*l*. per fm. Rodda's stope, east of the above, is worth 30*l*. per fm. Richards's stope, on the north branch, at this level, is worth 15*l*. per fm. The rise in the 120, on the north part of the main lode, is worth 10*l*. per fm. No other change since our last.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. T. Macdonald, Feb. 21: We have dressed and put to pile 1 ton of first crop lead, 1 ton of coppery raggins, 6 tons of coppery mundic, 10 tons of plain mundic, and prepared for the crusher 3 tons of lead ore. We have chartered the *Alert* of Harrington, to load a cargo of ore for Garston.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, Feb. 27: In the middle adit level the No. 1 south lode is about 10 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, capel, and occasionally good stones of copper ore; the ground is a little easier for progress, and congenial for mineral. The ground in the cross-cut, towards No. 2 south lode, is still spare for driving. We have met with several small branches during the past week, containing spar and mundic, and is letting out a little water. The tributers' pitches in back of the 27 are poor, and one of the pares have given it up.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Feb. 26: We have not taken down the lode in the different levels during the past week, but intend doing so this week, and will state the size and character in our next report.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, Feb. 28: The ground in the engine-shaft is congenial for the production of lead and good for progress, but since my last report we have had several lets, which have greatly retarded our sinking, though now I am glad to say the machinery again works very well, and the men are going on in good spirit. The 20 north is being cleared and secured within 3 fms. of the end.

BOSCUNDLE.—W. Vivian, Feb. 27: We are driving the adit level east and west on the new south lode. We have driven 15 fms. east on a large lode, containing a little tin, and 20 fms. west the lode going west is 12 ft. wide; the south part, 4 ft. wide, contains a little tin, and the north part for 3 ft. wide a little copper, but not enough to value; the remaining part is gossan. We have commenced sinking a shaft to take the lode about 30 fms. deep under the adit, which is 9 fathoms deep in this part of the mine. This lode looks promising to make something good in depth.

BOSWORTHEN.—T. Harvey, J. Tredinnick, Feb. 27: Our tributers continue breaking very good tinstuff, worth from 1*s*. 4*d*. to 5*s*. per sack. In common with other mines, our surface operations have been almost suspended by the violent gales and heavy rains. In clearing up the shaft, on the Gear's lode, they have discovered two branches of very rich tinstuff.

BRONFLOYD.—M. Barbery, J. Lester, Feb. 27: The lode in the 17, driving west of cross-cut, has slightly improved, yielding saving work for the width of the level, with ore left standing on each side. The No. 4 lode in the stopes in back of the 13, both east and west of James's winze, are, on an average, yielding their usual quantities of ore. The lode in the stopes in back of the deep adit, 8 fms. east of engine-shaft, will yield ½ ton of ore per fm. Surface and dressing operations are as usual. We shall sample 20 tons of ore the end of next week.

BRYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, Feb. 28: Hammersley's Vein: At the south-east end of this vein the ground is very hard and the vein very small, but the north-west end is a little better. The pipe has dropped into the vein, and we expect an improvement.—Needham's Sump: The vein in the bottom of this sump promises well. The 100 yard level, on the Milwr vein, continues rather hard, but we had a little loose to-day on the heading side of the vein, which made a little difference in its appearance.—North Cross-cut from Page's Shaft: We had some small ribs of spar cutting at the forebreast of the cross-cut to-day, with a little jack ore, which shows that we are in the beds from which we used to get ore.—Matthew's Vein: This vein is very strong at the rise south from Matthew's shaft, and promises well.—Bostock's Vein: This vein promises well on both sides of the cross-cut at present. We have cut into a new pipe on the top of the vein, which, by all appearances, will turn out to be a rich one.—Plas Brynford Vein: This vein appears poorer than when last reported upon. The tributers are going on as usual.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Feb. 28: The lode in the 10 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of branches of quartz, clay-slate, and spots of ore, but to-day not sufficient of the latter to value. The western stope is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fm., and those east and west of rise from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fm. We are now taking the water out of the winze below the 10, and shall resume work to-morrow. We are getting on with the dressing department as fast as possible. In the course of a few days I will let you know when we shall be in a position to send off another parcel of ore.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—J. Wolferstan, T. Foot, jun., Feb. 25: The 45 east has been driven this month 6 fms. 1 ft.; the lode will average 3½ ft. wide, composed of mundic, blende, and spar, with occasional stones of ore, a very promising lode. The 32 east has been driven 4 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, mundic, and blende, and has occasionally produced stones of ore. The water is very much increased at the bottom level.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Feb. 26: The 54 cross-cut south is still favourable for driving, the present price being only 3*l*. 5*s*. per fm.; in extending this level south we often find good spots of black ore in the cross-course. We are pushing on the north cross-cut by six men as fast as possible; the ground here is very jointy, which I look upon as a kindly feature. The main lode in the 54 east is poor, and the ground hard.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, R. Toy: During the past month the following work has been done:—The 32 north driven 1 fm. 5 ft.; this drivage has been through a lode 7½ ft. wide, and has produced 25 cwts. of lead per fm. Sunk and rose 2¾ fms., which has effected a communication between the 22 and 32 fm. levels. Stoped in back of the 32 fm. level 4 fms. 5 ft. Driven the 22 south 5 fms. Saturday being the setting-day for March, the following bargains and pitches were let:—The 32 to drive north, to eight men, to carry the end, 7½ ft. wide (or all the lode), 2 fms., at 7*l*. per fm.; to stope the back of the same level, to six men, 4 fms., at 2*l*. 10*s*. per cubic fm. The 22 to drive south, to four men, 2 fms., at 4*l*. 10*s*. per fm.; this end, although at present unproductive, is looking more promising, the lode and strata having undergone a change for the better, and is at present looking very congenial for mineral. A pitch in back of the 32, set for two months, at 7*l*. per ton of lead ore. A pitch in back of the 12, set for two months, at 7*l*. per ton of lead ore. The weather at present is very favourable for dressing operations, which are being pushed on with all possible dispatch, and our machinery is in good order and working well.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—R. Kendall, Feb. 22: We have cut King's lode in the cross-cut driving north from Wheal Pleasant lode (which I was speaking to you about on Wednesday last), about 18 in. wide, a very rich gossan, and stones of copper ore; we shall be able to tell you more about it in a few days; this lode is unwrought the whole length of the sett, and looking kindly to make a very productive one. The lode in the 50, west of engine-shaft, is improving every day, and now yielding good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 60, east of said shaft, is looking better.

CLARA.—Capt. Trevethan, Feb. 23: The mine is still progressing very satisfactorily with the cross-cut in the 32, and are now in about 6 fms. from the engine-shaft. Should the ground continue as at present we shall see the lode by the end of April, as before stated.

CORNUBIA.—W. H. Gray, Feb. 26: The masons are making great strides with the engine-house, as the improvement in the weather affords opportunity, but the hope to complete it this month was conditional upon the state of the weather, and in that we have been disappointed. The miners are now busy at the shaft, and I hope the power will hold on to continue sinking until the engine moves off. The boilers are being completely repaired. Our other operations are at present of a preparatory character, and thus a brief report must suffice; but the time is not far distant when we shall take a prominent stand in the mining list, and verify, I trust, all that has been said in favour of the works now vigorously progressing. I feel satisfied that nothing but time and a proper use of the funds is necessary to result in ample success, and in this I am confident the directors will follow to the last degree, when so advised.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—H. Taylor, J. Taylor, H. Phillips, Feb. 27: Vercoe's Lode: The stope in back of the 84 is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm.—Vivian's Lode: The 42 west is unproductive. The 52 west is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 72 west is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 84 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 84 are worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 72 are worth 2 tons. The stopes in back of the 62 are worth 2 tons, and the stopes in bottom of the 52 are worth 2½ tons of ore per fm.—Gerald's Lode: The 62 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 62 east is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in Harris's shaft is about 2 ft. wide, and consists of gossan, quartz, and stones of black and grey copper ore.

CROWLWM.—J. Roach, Feb. 28: The cross-cut, driving south, in deep adit level, has not yet reached the lode, but I expect we shall intersect it in a few days.

CUDDRA.—J. Webb, Feb. 28: The engine-shaft is cleared 4½ fms. below the 66; it is in a sound state, and going on well. In the 66 the men are getting on well in putting back a stope westward, but have not got to the run of tin ground as yet. In the 56 we are breaking down much tinstuff, worth 2 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks. In the 36 we shall cut out a large piece of lode this month, and shall begin next month to take down; the rise in the back of this level, on north lode, is up 14 fms., and in favourable ground, but the water is not drained down from the sink below adit, in consequence of much surface water. In the 10 and 20 fm. levels we have cut out much lode, and shall soon commence taking it down; the rise in back of the 10 is up 7 fms. towards the new shaft, and I expect to hole it in about a fortnight. The walls of the stamps-house will be completed this week; the works altogether are going on well.

CUMBERLAND BLACK-LEAD.—J. Dixon, Feb. 15: The sop of wad continues downwards; I expect it will expand and open out into a larger body before long; it has every appearance of doing so.

— Feb. 19: The sop of wad is of less value than it was, but the pipe continues downwards, and I have no doubt it will open out and become richer; we have some dressed of a fine quality. What is on the mine I cannot say at present, but will inform you soon.

— J. Tregoning, Feb. 26: I have accompanied Capt. Dixon to inspect the trial now made below Gill's stage, from which the wad now in London, and about 30 lbs. cleaned here, was taken out. This discovery of wad was made on Jan. 25. It may be the commencement of a large and very productive pipe. As far as I have seen, I think there are four or five important trials to be made in these mines, which will probably cost but little, and may lead to the discovery of very rich pipes. I hope to go fully into the matter, and lay the result of my enquiry before you in a few days.

DALE.—R. Niness, Feb. 28: Everything is progressing very satisfactorily. The Pipe vein is looking as well as ever. We have just sampled 30 tons 12 cwts. of lead ore.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, Feb. 23: We have broken a portion of the breast-head in the cross-cut, 20 fathoms to the west of the engine-shaft, in the 58, and a gradual improvement taking place; the capel diminishes, and spar, mundic, and spots of yellow copper ore are more plentiful. We have also penetrated a little further beyond the breast-head reached in the 68; the character of the lode in this level, for the little yet driven, is striking indeed, the lode comprises beautiful sugar-spar, prian, and a quantity of mundic of the most congenial and approved description—the latter compound carries spot of yellow copper ore of a rich and superior character. The prospects of the mine as operations progress leave no doubt whatever with me as to the results, and as the mine is prosecuted I become more than ever sanguine. Mining is well known in most instances to be a work of time, but the Devon New Copper Mine will yield its mineral wealth ere long to no ordinary amount. The engine-shaft will be resumed for the 78 on Monday next.

DEVON GREAT WHEAL ELLEN.—W. Taylor, Feb. 13: The first of the three lodes discovered has just been intersected by an adit of nearly 50 fms. The composition of the lode is spar, quartz, peach, and mundic of first-class description, and indicates well for the production of minerals at a very early period. I would recommend that operations be continued on the lode.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, Feb. 27: We have cut 2 ft. into Snell's lode, and have broken some good stones of tin, but cannot tell the real value of the lode until we get through it, which we shall lose no time in doing. In cross-cutting south we have met with a large stream of water, issuing, we think, from Butt's lode, which we expect to cut shortly; this lode, where seen in the shaft, is over 10 ft. wide, and very good. We are getting on with the dressing-floors as fast as possible; our engine and stamps working satisfactorily.

EAST GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 23: The engine-shaft to sink below the 25 by eight men, at 25*l*. per fm.; the lode will average 3 ft. wide, composed of prian and gossan, with tin: from the samples I have tested I think the lode is worth 10*l*. per fm.; this is 2 fms. below the level. The 25 to drive east by four men, at 3*l*. per fm.; the lode in the end is not yet out of the influence of the cross-course, but this morning I broke some good vans of tin; this level is driven east 10 fms., the whole of which I think has laid open good tinny ground. The 25 west to four men, at 3*l*. per fm.; the lode in this end is all the bigness of the level, composed of prian, quartz, and gossan. I have sampled a pile of stuff from this end, and it produced tinstuff varying from 2½ to 3 cwts. of black tin per 100 sacks; this end is extended 3 fms. from the shaft. Looking at the appearances of the lode in the shaft, and in each of the ends, I think this is a very promising little mine.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—Wm. G. Gard, Feb. 28: There has been no material alteration in the mine since the last report.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, T. Uren, Feb. 26: The lode in the sump-winze sinking below the adit, on Providence south lode, is at present small, but very rich for tin; it is not yet become settled under the flookan mentioned in our last report. In the new shaft, sinking below the surface, we have had a hard bar of ground, which has impeded our progress in sinking, but we expect to get through this shortly. No change in the 35 cross-cuts, south of Harvey's shaft, since last reported.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—John James, Feb. 23: The 55 cross-cut is without change to notice. In the 43 east the lode is 9 in. wide, worth about 8*l*. per fm.; we have suspended this end for the present, and put the men to rise in the back against the 33 winze, as we have not air enough to work both places. In the rise the lode is 10 in. wide, worth 12*l*. per fathom; we think this will open a good piece of ore ground. In the 43 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8*l*. per fm. No. 1 stope, over this level, is worth 10*l*. per fm. Nos. 2 and 3 stopes are each worth 8*l*. per fm. The 33 east is opening tribute ground. The recent heavy rains have greatly increased our water, but the engine and pitwork are in good condition, and keeping the water comfortably. We calculate to sample on Tuesday next about 50 tons of ore; this is from four weeks' working.

EAST TREFUSIS.—John Pope, Feb. 28: I have nothing new to report in the 58 fm. level cross-cut, north of Smith's engine-shaft, since my last. In the 34 fm. level, east of cross-cut, on Trelawny's lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, much the same in appearance as for some time past, yielding stones of copper ore. In the 22 fm. level, west of the cross-course, on Smith's lode, the lode is 12 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar. In Trelawny's flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 30 (from surface), the lode is 3 ft. wide, and continues to yield stones of yellow copper ore, but not in sufficient quantities to value.

EAST TRESKERBY.—J. Nancarrow, Feb. 23: In sinking the engine-shaft a branch 6 in. wide has been intersected this week, which yields good stones of yellow copper ore, and the ground is rather improved for sinking; this looks well for the lode below. The engine continues to work well; both bob-stands are finished, and both bobs, with the flat-rods, will soon be ready for working. We drop the lift in the south shaft next week, and all other work is being got on with as fast as possible.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, February 27: The lode in the 110 east is producing rich stones of yellow copper ore. In the 100 east, in the cross-cut north, there is no lode as yet met with us; the end is letting out a little water from a small branch. The stope in back of the 88, on the north part of the lode, is worth 25*l*. per fm. The lode in the 66 east is 5 feet wide, producing rich stones of yellow copper ore—a kindly lode. There is no other change since the report for the meeting.

EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Nicholls, Feb. 27: The stope in back of the 84 is at present yielding from 5 to 6 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The ground in the 72 north is easier for driving, and the lode looking kindlier, now producing some good saving good. Lanyon's stope, in back of this level, is producing about ¼ ton of lead ore per fathom, and Faull's stope about 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The cross-cut west from this level has not intersected any more lode. The cross-cut west, from the 60 north, is suspended, having passed through the lode, and the men are now engaged rising for the purpose of ventilating the 40 and 60 north. When this communication is effected we shall be able to drive those points with much greater speed. The ground in the 40 south is easy for progress, and the lode continues large, although not looking so kindly as when last reported on. No other alteration in the mine to notice since last report.

FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, J. Nicholls, Feb. 27: The ground in the 84 north presents a very kindly appearance, and is much easier for exploring than it has been for some time past; the lode also appears to be gradually improving as we proceed with the end. Since last week's report we have had an improvement in the 72 north, the lode in which will yield from 12 to 14 cwts. of lead ore per fm. of very good quality. The 60 north is without any particular change to notice. The ground has somewhat eased in the 60 cross-cut east towards the eastern lode, but the 45 cross-cut east, towards No. 1 branch, is without alteration. The stopes in the back of the 72 and 45 are looking very well, and yielding quite as much ore as they have for some time past. Our tribute department is much as usual, and the works in general are progressing with the utmost dispatch. We sampled on Friday last 170 tons of silver-lead ore, which we trust will realise a satisfactory price.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, Feb. 23: The lode in the 36 west continues to be of the same character as last reported on. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the same level is 5 ft. wide, composed of mundic mixed with copper ore, worth about 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the 50 is looking kindly, and producing ore to the amount of 1½ ton per fm. No. 2 stope, same level, is for the time suspended, and the men placed to drive one stope from the winze, where we have a very promising lode, worth 2 tons of good quality ore per fm. No change in the tribute pitches.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, W. George, jun., Feb. 28: The lode in the 90, east of the cross-course, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 6*l*. per fm.; the lode at the same level west is without any change to notice. In the 80 east we have intersected another small cross-course, which, as in the levels above, has disordered the lode. No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, is worth 6*l*. per fathom for tin. No. 2 stope is just as last reported, worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. The stope below the 58 is producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fm.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—George Rickard, Feb. 26: The lode in the 107 east maintains its size and strength; the leader part of it is about 6 ft. wide, which is composed of mundic, fluor-spar, and copper ore interspersed throughout. The value of the lode is much the same as for some time past—about 8*l*. to 9*l*. per fm. The bottom of the end, is, however, worth at present about 12*l*. per fm. The 122 east is in the same piece of unproductive ground as was driven through in the level above, and until it has been extended beyond it there is not much probability of meeting with much ore of value. The prospects, however, of this end, when viewed in connection with the level above, are good, as the course of ore ground now being driven through there may very reasonably be expected to make more productive at the 122 than at the 107. In the 122 west the lode has until recently been disordered, similar to that described in the 122 east; it appears to be undergoing a change, and there is very good reason to conclude that a large and settled lode will be met with before much more ground has been driven. The leader part of the lode at present is composed mostly of peach, with a little mundic, and good stones of copper ore. I would remark that the water flowing from the lode in the bottom of the mine contains a large quantity of copper in solution; it is so strongly impregnated with it that the iron with which it comes in contact has a coat of copper put on it in a very short time. This I regard as an almost certain sign of having large deposits of ore somewhere within a reasonable distance of the present workings.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 23: The lode in the 35 cross-cut, as far as cut into, is yielding from 3 to 4 tons of good blende per fathom, and we have set the men to rise and stope the back, in order to hole the 30, at 25*s*. per fm. Other parts much as usual.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Feb. 27: The lode in the 100, west of Lyle's shaft, is much the same as last reported, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 50 west is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. We have sampled to-day 111 tons of copper ore.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, Feb. 28: The men in the stopes in the bottom of the 70 are getting on very satisfactorily, and in my next shall be able to give a good report of the ore raised. We are making good progress in driving the 80 west, and shall shortly be in the orey ground. The improvements we have lately made in the machinery will prevent any future hinderment through the influx of water.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—Wm. Bugelhole, Wm. Arthur, Feb. 27: There is no change to notice in the north part of the lode, in Copper House shaft, since last week. The north part of the lode in the 220, west of Copper House shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin and yellow copper ore 15*l*. per fm. The lode where we are now stripping down, 9 fms. behind the end, is worth 8*l*. per fm. The lode in the 210 west is 5 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper ore 30*l*. per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, is worth 42*l*. per fm. The lode in No. 2 stope is worth 60*l*. per fm. The lode in No. 3 stope is worth 20*l*. per fm. The lode in No. 4 stope is worth 22*l*. per fm. The lode in No. 5 stope is worth 23*l*. per fm.; the lode in the rise in back of this level is worth 15*l*. per fm. The lode in No. 6 stope is 6 ft. wide, worth 30*l*. per fathom. The lode in No. 7 stope, in bottom of this level, west of Kemp's winze, is 7 ft. wide, worth 25*l*. per fm. No. 8 stope is worth 10*l*. per fm.; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 30*l*. per fathom. The lode in No. 9 stope, east of shaft, at this level, is 3 ft. wide, worth 20*l*. per fathom. No. 10 stope is worth 12*l*. per fm. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 200, west of the above shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 12*l*. per fm.; the lode in this level east is small and poor. The lode in the 190, east of Painter's shaft, west of cross-course, is 5 ft. wide, worth 10*l*. per fm. There is no change in the 160 cross-cut south during the past week.—South Lode: No 1 stope, in bottom of the 137, west of Copper House shaft, on the south lode, is worth 16*l*. per fm. No. 2 stope is worth 12*l*. per fm. We sampled yesterday 341 tons of average quality copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—J. Delbridge, J. Petherick, Feb. 23: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, the lode is from 20 in. to 2 ft. wide, yielding copper and tin—a very kindly lode. In the 120 rise the lode is poor. In Offord's shaft the lode is poor. In the 110 east the lode is yielding good stones of copper ore; we expect daily an improvement in this lode. The 100 east is worth 30*l*. per fm.; 100 stope, 30*l*. per fm.; 90, Levett's winze, 50*l*. per fm.; 90 east, 50*l*. per fm.; 90 stopes, 50*l*. per fm.; Mathew's shaft, 25*l*. per fm. In the 80 east the lode is 6 ft. wide, stamping stuff. The 80 stope is yielding good work for tin. In the 70 east the lode is 6 feet wide, stamping work. The 50 and 40 not to value. The 100, west of old sump rise and winze, is yielding a large quantity of tinstuff; we have every reason to expect this end will soon become valuable ground. In the 90 west the lode is very large at times, yielding stones of tin—low-price stamping work. In the 70 and 80 cross-cuts no change to notice. In the 50 west, Black Dog rise, there is a very large lode, with stones of copper ore. Our surface works are not progressing so fast as we could wish, in consequence of the rain. So far we have kept down the water, but the engines are working fast.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—R. Pryor, J. Daniel, J. Hoskin, Feb. 27: Old Mine: In the 85, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12*l*. per fm. In the 40 driving north to intersect the main lode, west of the great cross-course, there is no change.—North Lode: In the 60, west of the cross-cut, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth 14*l*. per fm.; this end is letting out a quantity of water, and within about 9 feet of Trebilcock's shaft, which is sunk 8 fms. below the 40, where large quantities of tin have been raised from the shaft and stopes east and west of it, which we expect will be shortly drained of water to resume sinking the said shaft, and when communicated to the 60 will lay open an extensive run of valuable tin ground, which will be available. In the deep adit level west of the cross-cut, on Conquer branches, the end is yielding tin, and opening tribute ground.—Carnmeal: Painter's shaftmen are engaged in cutting plat at the 68, and other necessary work preparatory to sinking. In the 68, east of Painter's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing stones of tin, but not to value. In the 58, east of said shaft, the lode is disordered, but from an increase of water, a change in this end is shortly expected; in this level, west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin. In the stopes in bottom of this level, east of shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 25*l*. per fm. In the 36, west of Crotch's, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the 20, west of said shaft, there is no alteration. In Hoskin's flat-rod shaft, below the 58, the lode is 3 ft. wide, of improved character, producing a little more tin; we expect shortly to report its value. In the 58, east of said shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, containing stones of tin; in this level west the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 20*l*. per fm. In the stopes in back of this level, west of shaft, the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 30*l*. per fm. In the stopes in bottom of the 48, west of shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth 35*l*. per fm. In the 36, east of this shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l*. per fm. The tribute department consists of forty-three pitches, employing 102 men, at tributes varying from 5*s*. 6*d*. to 14*s*. in 1*l*. We raised 18 tons 4 cwts. of tin last month. Tin sold on Feb. 26, 11 tons 10 cwts. 2 qrs. 22 lbs., for 905*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.; and on Feb. 6, 10 tons 8 cwts. 2 qrs. 11 lbs., which realised 821*l*. 7*s*. 1*d*.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, Feb. 28: There is no alteration in the 40 since last week. The lode in the 30 east from rise, towards Thomas's shaft, is producing some fine work, but not yet cut through. The 20, west from Thomas's shaft, is gradually improving, and the ore of better quality. The tribute department is looking well, and our dressing-floors are literally crammed with ore. The directors, and other gentlemen who were on the mine yesterday, seemed highly pleased to see such prospects before them, and saw the necessity of at once erecting drawing-machine and crusher, and also the necessary pitwork, in order to get the engine-shaft down to another level as soon as possible.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Feb. 26: The lode in the eastern engine-shaft is of large size, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and occasional good stones of copper ore, a promising lode. In the 50 east the lode is still somewhat disordered by the cross-course; when last taken down it was worth 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 50 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and spots of ore occasionally, a very promising lode. In the stopes in back of the 50 east the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the pitch in back of the 30 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth from 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 20 east the lode is small, but we hope for an improvement here. In the adit level west, at West Hawkmoor, on No. 3 lode, the lode continues small. The pitches are turning out fair average quantities of copper ore.

HERWARD UNITED.—T. Pierce, Feb. 28: In the 45 yard level, west from Dunsford's shaft (Martin's sump), the vein in the bottom of this sump appears a deal better than it has done for a length of time. The 55 yard level, west from Dunsford's shaft, is without the least alteration since last report. The 80 yards level, west of Dunsford's shaft, has not turned out so well as we expected it to do by the present time. We have the vein strong at the forebreast at present, but still it is rather poor, and we are anxiously looking for an improvement every day. The 80 yard level, east of Dunsford's shaft, has improved a little since my last report. We have more of the vein to be seen, and some ore came in mixed with spar.—Foulke's Sump: The vein in this sump is not so wide at present as it was when last reported upon; it promises well. We have no alteration worth noticing in the stopes.—Crosbie's Vein: There is a little improvement here since my last.

HINGSTON DOWN.—T. Richards, Feb. 27: Morris's engine-shaft and the 120 are without change. The 120 east is exceedingly promising, and will produce from 2 to 3 tons of good quality ore per fm. In the 110 cross-cut another small branch has been intersected; the drivage will now be continued westward, where these branches will probably again unite with the south part of the lode, when an important change may be expected. The 100 west will produce about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 100 will produce 5 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in back of ditto 6 tons per fm. The 85 will produce 5 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in back of the 85 fathom level 6 tons per fm. The 75 east continues to produce good stones of ore. No change in any other part of the mine.

HOLMBUSH.—R. Pryor, Feb. 28: We are getting on very well with our sampling, and shall sample to-morrow about 230 tons. The 20, east of Wall's, on Flat-jack lode, is a little improved. I broke some good stones of copper ore from the end to-day.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. H. Rodda, Feb. 27: The 15 end, west of the engine-shaft, is without any alteration since last reported. We have suspended driving the 25 west, and put the men to drive east of the shaft, at the same level, at 2*l*. 15*s*. per fm.; lode 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, and prian, and in congenial ground for ore.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Feb. 23: The lode in the 75 east is 4 feet wide, yielding 2½ tons of ore per fathom, worth 4*l*. per ton. The lode in the 45 east is 3½ feet wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and stones of ore, and letting out a quantity of water; a strong kindly lode. The lode in the 25 east is much the same as when last reported, producing occasionally stones of ore. There is no change to notice in the tribute department during the past week.—Eastern Mine: The 70 cross-cut is progressing satisfactorily, and in a strong mineralised stratum, with branches containing mundic, mica, and copper ore, and the ground is easier for exploring as we approach the lode. The lode in the 60 east is about 1½ ft. wide, and embedded in a dark clay-slate, with patches of soft elvan, and branches of rich copper ore disseminated throughout the end, showing that the elvan course is not far ahead. It is considered by all practical men who have seen the stuff which has been drawn from the 60 east that both lode and country are of a very congenial character for the production of rich copper ore. There has been drawn from the end in the past week some good work; the lode when last taken down would yield 1 ton of good ore per fathom, but a small cross-course has been met with, which I have no doubt will disorder the lode for a short time, but there is every reason to expect it will shortly resume its former productiveness, looking at the character of the ground.

LADY BERTHA.—Capts. Harpur and Metherell, Feb. 28: In the 53, east and west of shaft, we have no particular change to report. In the 41, west of shaft, the lode is improving, composed of quart, peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 2¼ tons, or 15*l*., per fathom. We have suspended the stopes in back of this level for a short time, where the lode is worth 18*l*. per fm., and placed the men to cross-cut south of the level, for the purpose of intersecting another portion of the lode, which we anticipate has gone off in that direction. The lode in the 41 east is looking a little better than it has for some time past, carrying mundic, peach, spar, and occasional stones of ore. In the 30 east we have no alteration to inform you; this end is fast approaching the shoot of ore ground gone below the level over. The stopes in the bottom of this level are yielding well, the lode being large, consisting of mundic, peach, and ore, worth of the latter 5 tons, or 25*l*., per fathom. In the stopes in bottom of the 20 east the lode is composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or 15*l*. per fm. The tribute pitches present much the same appearance as for some time past.

MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, J. Tregay, Feb. 23: The lode in the 50 east is still unsettled, producing spots of ore; in this level west the lode is very gossany, with good stones of ore. In the pitch back of this level the lode has improved, being now worth 25*l*. per fathom; but this going up in the gossan, we expect to be very variable. In the 38 east end the lode is still a hard strong gossan, about 12 ft. wide.—West Mine: No lode cut, but the end letting out large streams of water. The dressing of copper ore is being proceeded with as fast as the weather will permit.

MICHELL.—W. Sandoe, Feb. 26: I have nothing particular to communicate from this mine at present. Operations are still being confined to exploring on the back of the new lode. We have in the past week sunk four new pits west, and have the lode in each pit equally as promising as in any of the first pits sunk; the lode is about 4 ft. wide, principally of carbonate of lime, thickly spotted with lead ore, but generally carrying from 6 in. to 1 ft. wide, of clay on the hanging side; we find the lode to be quite regular in every pit, and showing the most promising backs, and I doubt not but it will prove a productive lode in depth.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, Feb. 27: The water is now up above the 42. Four of the sumpmen are engaged spreading the timber in the shaft, and also securing the ground in the 32, in order that we may prevent anything like a run taking place. We have a promising lode in the 32 east, worth from 1½ to 2 tons of good ore per fathom. The stopes in bottom of the 20 east are much the same as reported last week—worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. All explorations underground are, of course, suspended until I hear from you the decision of the committee meeting. Competent men from Exeter are repairing the boiler, which I hope they will complete by the end of this week. The enginemen are engaged in putting the engine in good trim, so that no time will be lost to get it to work as soon as possible. We shall have 60 tons of ore dressed by the end of this week, if all be well.

NEW CROW HILL.—W. Browne, Feb. 23: The 53 is much improved for lead, and I believe we shall have more, or at least as much, this month as we have had before in two months.

NEW WHEAL FRANCES.—C. Carkeek, Feb. 28: In the deep adit level driving west the lode is producing very good stones of tin; a very good lode towards the bottom of the end. In Dunsford's engine-shaft, sinking below the deep adit, we have still a good course of tin, worth 60*l*. per fm. for length of shaft (12 feet). In the 10, driving west of Kevern's winze, the lode is worth 25*l*. per fm., improving; the 10, east of said winze, is worth 15*l*. per fm. We are now making better progress in driving the deep adit cross-cut south, and expect to cut the lode shortly. We have had a few days fine weather, since which the masons have made considerable progress with the engine-shaft, and should the weather continue fine we expect to have it finished by the end of March. Most of the engine is prepared at the foundry, and will in a few days be on the mine.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, Feb. 27: In the 142, east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 92, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm.; we have set a pitch in the back of this level at 4*s*. tribute. In the 82, west of Grace's shaft, the lode has greatly improved; it is 2½ ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. We have sampled to-day 77 tons of copper ore.

NORTH BULLER.—W. B. Delbridge, Feb. 23: In the 100 west the lode is from 6 to 8 ft. wide, yielding stones of tin. In the 78 west the lode is from 10 to 12 in. wide, yielding stones of copper and tin; ground favourable for driving. In King's shaft the ground is favourable for sinking, in a good channel of killas. The engine, pitwork, and rods are working well. Our pay and setting went off well.

NORTH DOWNS.—F. Pryor, Feb. 28: We have not taken down the lode in the bottom ends since last reported. We are getting on very well with our sampling, which I calculate will be the largest we ever had from this mine. The sump-shaft is improving, and it is my opinion it will soon enable me to report of decided change.

NORTH LAXEY.—J. Horsley, Feb. 23: We are coming to a change of ground again in the 27 end; we have got into a little open lough in the sole, with white spar and a little lead in it, and another lying in will prove it better, as it appears to be coming up in the end. The 38 end looks much the same, with small pieces of lead in and out the lode, about 9 inches. We have nothing new in the 12; we are now getting on very well with the work. We have been dressing up some lead this week, and we have got in the house 5 tons 6 cwts., nearly all of which came out of the 27 end.

— R. Rowe, Feb. 23: The 27 end has not been so good for the last week, but I think it only temporary.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—John Tyacke, Feb. 12: Having stated in my last that we had made a new discovery, we have driven north about 3 ft. on the large spar course, having the eastern wall of the course; and in driving on Jenning's lode about 6 feet to find the western wall of the course we cut a lode 1 ft. wide, with two well-defined walls; lode composed of iron, mundic, spots of grey ore, and good stones of tin, a saving lode. I have assayed two samples from the spar course; it is worth full 2*s*. 6*d*. per sack; this is about 3 ft. wide, with a direction north-west towards the lode. I intend driving on the lode north, and expect in 6 or 8 ft. driving to have the spar course and the lode together; we may expect by the intersection an improvement in the caunter lode. No improvement in Jenning's lode since my last report; this end will be stopped until we drive in a few fathoms on the caunter, as the men would be in each others way. Nothing has been done on the silver lode for this month.

NORTH WREY.—Capt. Kemp, Feb. 28: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 38, is fully 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, horn and soft fluor-spar, white prian, and mundic, with occasional stones of lead ore; a more promising lode than there is now in the bottom of the shaft I have not seen for a long time. In the 38 north the ground is easy for progress; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, capel, horn and fluor-spar, white prian, quartz, mundic, and occasionally good stones of silver-lead ore; end still looking well. These points are in full course of working, and are being pushed on with all possible speed.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, Feb. 28: In the 65 we are still cross-cutting through the lode, and without any signs of being through it. After driving through an orey lode for about 6 ft. wide a capel has been met with in the end; to the north of this capel we still expect meeting with ore, as the water from the lode is principally coming away from the lode in this direction. In the new rise in back of the 50 we are discovering a good lode of ore, and the ore of good quality. With the exception of an improvement in the bottom stope in the 50 there is no alteration in the other parts of the mine. We shipped yesterday 150 tons of arsenical mundic.

PANT-Y-PYDEW.—M. Dunn, R. Nankevill, Feb. 28: We have completed the stoping of the level, and commenced sinking the shaft below the 60 yard level. The vein at the shaft is about 1½ ft. wide, of a most promising character, and produces good stones of ore. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—W. Tregay, J. Thomas, T. Delbridge, Feb. 23: Engine-shaft: The water was forked to bottom early in the week. The lode in the 110 east is worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 100 east the part of the lode carried is 4 ft. wide; the men are cross-cutting to reach the north wall. In the winze in bottom of this level the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. In the 90 west the lode is poor. In the winze in the 90 the lode has improved, worth 10*l.* per fm. In the rise in back of the 90 we believe we have struck the shoot of tin ground so long anticipated; lode large, as yet no footwall; about 1 ft. in breadth of it producing very good work for tin; we hope to state its value more fully next week.—Cobbler's: The water in the bottom of this shaft still prevents the sinking. It has been considered necessary, and, on the whole, cheaper, that a skip-road be at once laid in this shaft, which will be proceeded with as fast as possible. The lode in the 68 east is still poor. The lode in the 68 west is worth 8*l.* per fm.—Street and Bragg's: In the 47 east the lode is poor and unsettled. In the 40 east the lode is poor.

PELYN WOOD.—R. Ware, Feb. 27: In the 10, south of Nelson's shaft, the lode is full 4 ft. wide, composed chiefly of spar, mundic, with spots of ore; this end is letting out more water. I still think, from the promising appearance of the caunter lode, when intersected with the east and west lodes, we may expect favourable results. In the 10, north of the engine-shaft, on No. 1 lode, driving west, there is no change to notice.

PENCRAIG UNITED.—Capt. Roberts, Feb. 21: We have got the water from the 28, and commenced stoping in the west end; some of the men are stoping and some wheeling the stuff cut from the 18, and winding it up for the washers. I expect to go on regularly now, and soon get a lot to market.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, Feb. 26: In the 50 north the lode or leader part is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of lead. In the 50 west we are cutting through the lode; now in about 8 ft., but not yet cut the western wall; composed of peach and spar, spotted with lead. In the winze sinking below the 20, down about 7 fms., the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. In the 10 cross-cut east we have driven 27 fathoms, but cut nothing worthy of notice—now suspended. We are making the alteration in the pitwork as fast as possible; the bearers and cistern are now in their places, and hope to send down some pumps in a day or two. We are also preparing the new boiler, which we hope to complete some time next week.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Feb. 26: The lode in the 80 end, west on Johnson's, is a little improved, but the ground is still hard. No lode has been taken down in the 70. We have cleared the 40 end, and commenced driving; lode at present poor; ground about 5*l.* 10*s.* per fathom.

RHEIDOL.—Capt. Ridge, Feb. 23: Rhurruggus deep adit level west is suspended for the present. Since my last report the men have commenced to rise to Midway level, in a lode yielding 2 tons of blende, and stones of lead occasionally. In the level east the lode is 18 in. wide, of spar and flookan. In the Midway level, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, of a mixture of blende and spar. In No. 1 stope, east of No. 6 rise, the lode is yielding from 2 to 3 tons of blende, and 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The winze in bottom of level is discontinued in consequence of the water being too much for the men to sink. In Nantglass deep adit level the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and strings of lead; the ground is much better for driving, and the end is still letting out, an abundance of water. The dressing department is progressing satisfactorily.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, Feb. 28: There is no alteration in the levels since last week. The tribute department throughout the mine continues to look pretty well, especially in the low tributes.

ROUND HILL.—A. and R. Waters, Feb. 27: In the 62, driving north of engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore, worth of the latter ⅛ ton per fathom, and improving. At this point we have the commencement of a section of a highly metalliferous rock, and the lode running at a favourable angle across the lode. Looking at the long run of ore seen north of the shaft, at and below the 52, we are sanguine as to results in this our present bottom level north. In the 62, south of shaft, we have intersected a cross-fall or joint, common in this mine, and which has cut off the regular run of the lode. We are at present making trials for the purpose of tracing the vein beyond the said point. Bennett's sump below the 52, north of engine-shaft, is down 7 fms.; the lode in the line of this sump is at present unproductive; but as soon as a communication is effected from it to the bottom level the productive course will be developed. Betton's sump below the 52, and 22 fms. north of Bennett's, is down 8 fms., and from top to bottom the lode will average about 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In about another month this sump will be down, when we shall commence driving south to meet the end from the shaft. If we can only find a "miniature Snailbeach" here the shareholders will have reason to be satisfied; and if there be truth in analogy we are likely to experience the desired results. Garner's stope above the 52, north and south of the last-mentioned sump, continues to yield 30 cwts. of rich quality ore per fathom, and improving as we advance up, and northwards. In the sump sinking below the 40, on Garner's bunch, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding good saving stuff for lead ore; the rich bunch of ore through which this winze has passed has taken a northerly dip; hence the reduction in value of the lode in the present bottom of the sump. As soon as we have holed to the workings in Garner's stope we shall be in a position to increase hands above and below the 40, where the lode in the roof, north end, and bottom will yield 30 cwts. of lead ore per fm. In the 40, driving north-east, on caunter lode, there is no material change to notice for some time past. The ore last sampled is dispatched to Brymbro per Minsterly Branch Railway, and we shall prepare another parcel as soon as possible.

SILVER VEIN.—T. Squire, Feb. 25: I have before advised you of the completion of the works, with the exception of trifling arrangements upon which I am now engaged, all of which will be finished by the end of the week, with the machinery for crushing erected, &c. You are aware that much extra work has been done, and many little necessaries are required which must be provided for. The weather has apparently become more settled, and will allow us to draw the ores from the mine, from which we have hitherto been prevented in consequence of the long heavy rains and dreadful storms. I shall neglect no time, as soon as the furnaces are sufficiently dry, commencing operations, when I have little doubt of being able to have the honour of informing you that time and capital have not been worthlessly employed. Capt. Thomas, of the Dolcoath Mine, is with me now. He has been up to the mine, and I am happy to say his opinion is that we shall have a fine mine.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Feb. 28: At Hitchins's engine-shaft, in the 110 east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 62, driving north, west of the western cross-course, no lode has yet been met with. In the 50, west of Crewe's cross-cut, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In Head's rise, in the back of the 50, west of Crewe's cross-cut, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 50, driving west on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the 50, driving east on No. 2 south lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In Blanchard's rise, in the back of the 50, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth ⅛ ton of ore per fm. In the 40, driving east on No. 2 south lode, no lode has been taken down. In Dann's rise, in the back of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In Rowe's stopes, in the back of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, east of Bartle's rise, the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. In the 30 east, on No. 2 south lode, no lode has been taken down. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, Feb. 25: At the engine-shaft the ground has become a little harder; set to-day 1 fm., at 32*l.*; the lode is a little larger, and contains some spots of copper ore; on the whole, looking more promising. The ground is also harder in the 47 north; present price 15*l.* per fm.; last price, 13*l.* 10*s.* I hope this change is only temporary. The cross-cut north is re-set at 13*l.* per fm., stent 2 fms., or cut the lode.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, Feb. 26: In the 105 east the lode is about 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. We purpose sampling to-day 39 tons of copper ore. In consequence of the water breaking in from the adit, the tributers have worked in the bottom of the mine but four weeks since last sampling.—South Mine: In the 51 cross-cut, driving south, we have cut a small branch about 3 in. wide, and the ground more favourable for driving, and a large stream of water flowing from the cross-cut.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy: Feb. 26: Saturday last being our pay and setting day, the following bargains and tribute pitches were let:—The shaftmen are at present engaged in cutting ground for cistern-plat, bearers, &c., for a standing-lift. It will require from three to four weeks more to complete this and to make the necessary alterations in the pitwork, after which the sinking of the engine-shaft will be resumed at once and pushed on with all speed. The 70 end, let to drive east, by four men, at 7*l.* per fathom; the lode is much of the same character and value as reported last week, worth for lead ore ⅛ ton per fathom. No. 2 stope, in the back of the 70, west of shaft, by four men, at 65*s.* per fathom. No. 3 stope, in the back of ditto, east of shaft, by four men, at 60*s.* per fm. No. 4 stope, in the back of ditto east, by four men, at 63*s.* per fm. The lode in these stopes will yield about ½ ton per fathom on an average. To sink a winze below the 60 east, to communicate with the 70, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm. We have not as yet taken down the lode here, but shall do so this week. The 60 end, to drive east, by four men, at 6*l.* per fm. I beg to remark here that in my report of last week I mentioned that the lode in this end was small and poor, but from the appearance of the lode I expected an improvement soon. Since then the lode has been taken down, and I am glad to say it is now a promising-looking lode, being 2½ ft. wide, composed of clay-slate, copper, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, worth at present 8 cwts. per fathom. The lode here has a very encouraging appearance. The 30 cross-cut, to drive north, by two men, at 6*l.* 15*s.* per fm. The 20 cross-cut, to drive south, by two men, at 6*l.* 15*s.* per fathom. There is no alteration worthy of remark in either of the cross-cuts since my report of last week. The 20, to drive west from the air-shaft, by four men, at 6*l.* per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, containing clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding about 8 cwts. per fm.—a very promising lode. Three tribute pitches, to ten men, at 12*l.* per ton, they paying all cost. The tribute department is looking much the same as for some time past. The dressing and other works are going on as usual.

SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY:—

ATLAS TIN MINE: The local manager writes (Feb. 27)—On Monday we set the sinking of White's shaft, at 13*l.* per fm., cutting plat and taking up water, 5*l.*, by six men and three labourers. Driving west on White's lode, 11*l.* per fm., by six men. Driving east, 12*l.* per fathom, by six men. Stoping the back of the 20, west of cross-cut, 4*l.* 15*s.* per fathom, by four men.

— J. Warren, Feb. 28: The lode west maintains its richness as we drive on it; the end is now driven 2 fms. 4 ft. from the cross-cut. The eastern end is just the same as when last reported on. The men have commenced stoping to-day.—White's Shaft: The men here are employed cutting a cistern-plat, and taking up the water at the 10 fathom level; we hope to get it to work by the morning. The men are now hauling a pile of tinstuff, looking splendid.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 27: In the adit level, driving east on the caunter, the lode continues 1 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—R. Unsworth, Feb. 28: The 40, east of lode, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, mundic, and copper ore, worth of the latter about 1 ton per fm., with every appearance to improve. In the stopes in the back of the 40 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 30 east no lode has been taken down this week. In the south lode there is no alteration since last report.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Feb. 27: Youren's Lode: The lode in the 130, east and west, is 8 in. wide, unproductive. In the 120 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; the stope in back of the above-named level yields 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 110 west is small and unproductive. In the winze sinking in bottom of the 110 west the lode is 18 in. wide, chiefly consisting of mundic, with occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 100 west is in two branches, together 1 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 90 west the lode is small and poor; we think we have a branch still to the south belonging to the lode. We have put the men to strike down a piece of the footwall in search of it. The lode in the 78 west is 2 feet wide, consisting of spar and spots of ore—a very kindly lode. In the 66 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, spar, and spots of ore.—South Lode: In the 120 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and consists of spar, mundic, and spots of ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 110 east is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and is promising for further improvement. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the above-named level is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The two stopes in back of the 110 east are each yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100 east is 15 inches wide, and consists of spar and spots of ore, and promising for further improvement. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 100 east is 4 ft. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.—New South Lode: In the 78, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive.—North Lode: In the 110 east the lode is 10 inches wide, of peach, spar, and spots of ore. The ground in the 78 cross-cut, south of Michell's engine-shaft, is moderately easy for driving. No lode or branch has been met with in it since last reported. The ground in the 90 cross-cut, west of Michell's engine-shaft, driving north from Youren's lode, is easier than when last reported.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, J. Cock, C. Oates, J. Gilbert, Feb. 23: At Trussell's north shaft, sinking below the 154, the lode is 3 feet wide, and producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the 154 end west the lode is 18 in. wide, and producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stope in back of the 154, west of shaft, will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. The 154 end, east of shaft, is suspended for the present. In the 144 end, west of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, and producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stope in back of the 144, east of shaft, will produce 4 tons of ore per fm. At Billing's, in the 144 end, east of shaft, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing saving work for tin. In the 134 end, east of shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing saving work for tin, and worth 6*l.* per fathom for copper ore. The stopes in this part of the mine are looking very well. Nothing has been done in the other bottom levels at Billing's for this week; the water is in fork within 6 feet of the back of the 154; we hope to get the water out in a day or two. We are forking very well at Bissoe Pool. There is nothing new to report on in any other part of the mine.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—H. Taylor, Feb. 28: The ground in the 50, west of Giesler's, is a little harder than last week. The 50 east is without much alteration. The lode in the 40 east is 15 in. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm.; the men in this end have been employed stoping the bottom of this level for the last few days, to make it a proper height, in consequence of which there has not been much done in the end since last week. The lode in the 40 west is 18 in. wide, producing tin, and promising to improve. The lode in the 40, east of Louisa shaft, is at present small; we calculate to get this level into the tin ground in driving about 5 fms. more. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 40 continues to maintain its size and value—12*l.* per fathom. The ground in the 20, east of Louisa, is harder than last week, and the lode is not quite so large; we, however, expect a change for the better in a short time, as there is only a hard bar of ground just now crossing the end. The lode in the adit, east of Highburrow shaft, is 5 in. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fm.; it is quite cheering to find a shallow level opening so well, and going entirely into new ground. Nothing new in the deep adit, north of Highburrow shaft, on the cross-course, to notice. We are now about fixing lift, &c., in Roderick's engine-shaft, which will be completed about the end of the week, after which we shall commence to sink this shaft with all possible speed. All other operations are going on well.

TINCROFT.—W. Teague, Feb. 27: Highburrow Lode: In the engine-shaft, sinking under the 173, the lode is yielding saving work for tin. In the 173, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 173, driving west of Martin's east shaft, the lode is at present poor. In the 173, driving east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 162, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom for tin and copper.—Chappell's Lode: In the 162, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is at present poor. In the 152, driving west of Downright shaft, the lode is worth 8*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 152, driving east of winze, west of Downright shaft, the lode is worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin. In the 152, driving west of winze, the lode is worth 15*l.* per fathom for tin. In the 142, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth 12*l.* per fm. for tin. The winze sinking under the 142, west of shaft, is yielding saving work for tin and copper. We have an improvement for copper in Garland's stope in the 152, east of Martin's east shaft, which is worth 6 tons of copper ore per fathom. The other stopes are without alteration.—Dunkin's Lode: In the 142, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is worth 30*l.* per fm. for tin, and a very kindly lode. I am pleased to inform you that we have the air-machine in good order, and the pipes fixed into the present end, which answer very well, and causing a good draft, so that in future we shall lay open ground in this place with much greater dispatch than heretofore. The rise in back of the 142 is worth from 25*l.* to 30*l.* per fm. for tin.—North Tincroft Lode: In the 142, driving east of Tyrie's engine-shaft, the lode is very much improved in the past 6 feet driven, being now worth 3 tons of copper ore per fathom. As we progress on this point I will advise you, for should it turn out to be lasting it will be a valuable improvement.

TOLCARNE.—Feb. 27: Field's Lode: The lode in Field's shaft, sinking under the 20, is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and occasional good stones of grey ore, and has a more promising appearance. The lode in the 20 west is small and unproductive. In the 20 east the lode is 20 inches wide, composed of gossan and spar, intermixed with granite. The lode in the 10 west is 15 in. wide, unproductive. In the 10 east the lode is 20 in. wide, and consists of spar, prian, and a little saving work for ore; a very kindly end. The lode in the adit end east is from 10 in. to 1 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of spar.—Chegwin's Lode: In the adit end, east of the cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, consisting of gossan, intermixed with granite.—Tin Lode: In stripping down the western side of the adit level we have broken a good pile of tinstuff, but we have no regular walls; the tin runs in floors, and from what we have seen of this tin course it is more like a pipe of tin than a regular lode. We estimate it to be worth from 30*l.* to 35*l.* per fm.

TREFULLACK UNITED.—T. Hodge, Feb. 26: The water is drained about 20 fms. below the adit level, and I hope to see this drop-lift go in fork by to-morrow morning, which is 22½ fms. below the adit. The sumpmen have cased and divided the shaft as far as the 18. The wood-shaft is cut down about 12 fms., ground favourable. At the western shaft we commenced to clear the 16 west yesterday. At the wheel-shaft the 16 is cleared and secured about 25 fathoms west. The engine and pitwork are in good order, and working well.

TRELAWNY.—F. Pryor, W. Jenkin, W. Bryant, T. Grenfell, Feb. 23: The 152 north of Smith's shaft, is worth about 6*l.* per fm. The 162, south of Smith's, still continues to be worth about 12*l.* per fm.; we are pushing on this end with all speed, as we consider our success or otherwise depends to a very great extent on the opening up of ground at this level. The shaftmen at Smith's are getting on very well with cutting the plat, &c., and we hope to see the lode in a little less time than we estimated; be this as it may, every effort shall be made to do so. The 152, north of Chippendale's, is worth about 5*l.* per fm. The 152, south of Smith's, is looking a shade better. The 142, north of Chippendale's, is worth about 6*l.* per fm. All other places as regards the ends are poor. We set to-day twenty-three pitches on tribute, and sampled 40 tons of lead ore, which we think is of improved quality, and hope it will realise about 27*l.* per ton. We shall sample in about a fortnight's time about 35 tons of best lead, and 50 tons of seconds or No. 2 ore. Our object in sampling again so soon is that the lead broken in Feb. shall come against Feb. cost, in order that we may at any time see our real position. We have suspended the 107, north of Trelawny's, for the present, also the 152 south; the same being hard and poor. The bottom end, north of Trelawny's, is worth 4*l.* per fm. Our pay and setting went off very well.

TRELOWETH.—C. Lobb, Wm. Rosewarne, March 1: Cole's engine-shaft is sinking below the 134 with all dispatch; the lode in the eastern end of the shaft is worth 15*l.* per fathom for 6 feet long, and provided the copper ore continued as good to the west end of the shaft it would be worth above 30*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 124 end, east of the shaft, is worth 16*l.* per fathom. In the 124 end, west of the shaft, we are driving south through the lode, and have got into it 7 feet, but have not yet cut the south wall of it. So far as we have cut into the lode it is worth 25*l.* per fathom, and owing to the hard nature of the lode, as well as the vughy character of it, the difficulty in blasting may well be conceived; however, we shall not delay prosecuting the cross-cut with vigour until the lode is quite cut through, and prove its width as well as its value. The winze sinking below the 124 east is worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the 134 east we have been driving in the middle of lode, but at present the men are employed driving south to cut the rich course of ore. The stopemen in the back of the 134 are working upon the south wall of the lode. The stopes throughout the mine are generally improved. Since the water is so much fallen off to the engine, we shall without further delay extend the flat-rods from the engine to Woodfall's, drain the water from the 70 to the 80, and when accomplished put men to drive the 80 cross-cut, north-west of the cross-course, to intersect the lode. In the upper levels the dislocation was about 3½ fathoms, and we have only 4 to 6 feet further to drive to arrive at that point, which is an important one.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, Feb. 27: In the 90 cross-cut, south-east of Giesler's engine-shaft, no lode intersected. In the 90, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 1*l.* 10*s.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 4*l.* per fm. In the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is of a kindly character, not to value. The winze sinking below the 70, west of the engine-shaft, is communicated to the 80. In the winze sinking below the 70, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2*l.* per fm. In the 60 east, and west of the cross-cut, north-east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value. In the 60 cross-cuts north and south, east of the engine-shaft, no change. In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is improved in the past week. In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is not to value. In the 20, east of Michell's flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm. In the 20, west of Michell's flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 4*l.* per fm.

TREVENEN.—J. Webb, Feb. 28: In consequence of so much wet weather of late we have not been able to do much in sinking the engine-shaft as yet, but are making it to its full size and completing it down so far as drained; we shall, however, soon be able to go on sinking when the water falls off, which will be in a few days after having dry weather. We have a party of men clearing the 160, east of engine-shaft; we intend to put this level to the eastern extent of the old working, to reach the whole ground. We are clearing the 140 west, where we have whole ground underfoot, and a very promising lode, which we shall be able to work as soon as we reach Tremenheere shaft; this level is the bottom of the mine westward, and so far as we have cleared I am well pleased with its appearance. We are also clearing the 140 east, and shall get much tinstuff in this direction. We are getting tin as usual from the upper levels, and shall make good progress this summer in clearing out the bottom of the old workings, when, no doubt, we shall have good sales of tin.

TREVOOLE.—H. Stephens, J. Lean, Feb. 28: The 80, on the south lode, continues much the same as last reported; it is laying open a large extent of good ore ground, and we believe it stands whole through all other parts of the mine. The 80 alone will considerably increase our sampling this time, and, if it continue, the returns in future will far exceed any hitherto since the mine has been commenced; it has a lasting appearance, and we are sanguine to believe that we have a great discovery. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 23: We put the engine to work on Thursday, and am glad to tell you that it started very well indeed. The lode in the engine-shaft is 1 foot wide, from which we are breaking some very good stones of tin. I am thinking that we shall make good speed with the sinking, &c., and shall force on the flat-rods as fast as we possibly can.

VALE OF TOWY.—T. Harvey, Feb. 26: The east lode in Clay's engine-shaft, sinking below the 90, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of barytes, blende, and lead ore; ground favourable for sinking. Webb's rise in back of the 90, south of said shaft, is suspended for want of air. We have put the men to sink in bottom of the 80 against said rise. The lode in the 90, south of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, as last reported. No change in the 80 north since our last. No. 1 winze in bottom of the 80, against Webb's rise, is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 80, south of Field's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 10 or 12 cwts. of lead per fm. Tom's winze is communicated to the 70. The lode in the 70, south of Field's shaft, is 1¼ ft. wide, producing saving work. The lode in the 60, south of Nant shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing some good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 80, north of Bonville's shaft, is as last reported, opening good tribute ground. Woolcock's winze in bottom of the 70, north of said shaft, is communicated to the 80. We have put the men to sink in bottom of the 80, south of Clay's, against Webb's rise. Our tribute department is much the same as for some time past.

WENTNOR.—Thos. Pierce, Feb. 23: The 64 yard level, west of Grosvenor's shaft, is opening well; the lode is 3 ft. wide, full of spar, carrying occasional lumps of solid ore; my opinion is that we shall be in a good course of ore soon—in fact, I expect to cut into it every day.

— Feb. 26: The vein improves daily, and is now a fine looking lode. I enclose a list of materials which will be useful here, and they can come from Shropshire by rail to Holywell Station.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 27: There is no alteration or improvement in the tutwork bargains since last reported. Grenville's engine-shaft is holed to the 65; we commenced drawing from this level yesterday. The building of the engine-house is getting on tolerably well. We shall sample this morning 612 tons of ore.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Feb. 25: The part of the lode being cut into the 150 is blue capel, and between the joints we find a little red oxide and crystallised copper. There is an increase of water in the 138 cross-cut, and the ground is in a disordered state at present. There is a little more yellow copper mixed with the part of the lode now being cut into in the 110 west, and it is otherwise a little more promising at present. The late gale did us a little damage, but we escaped easier than some of our neighbours.

WEST TREVELYAN.—G. R. Odgers, J. D. Osborn, Feb. 22: The engine-shaft to sink below the 48, by nine men, at 16*l.* per fm., which is now 5 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below that level; we are sinking by the side of the lode, which does not underlie so fast as it did, and which is throwing out a quantity of water. The 48, west of the shaft, to four men, at 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, and worth full 20*l.* per fm.; here we have laid open 7 fms. of orey ground in the back, and from 3½ to 4 fms. in the bottom of the level; the latter has become a good bunch of grey ore, and worth, if it continues, full 20*l.* per fm.; this is apparently laying open a valuable piece of orey ground. A rise in back of this level, to two men and one boy, at 2*l.* 15*s.* per fm.; lode worth from 10*l.* to 12*l.* per fm. A winze below the 38 west, by six men, at 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per fm.; lode worth full 12*l.* per fathom; this winze is sunk 5 fms. 2 ft., the whole of which has been on a good lode. The 38 west, to two men and one boy, at 5*l.* per fm.; lode nearly 2 ft. wide, composed of a very congenial quartz, with good stones of ore; this has very materially improved during the last 3 ft. driving. A stope to the east of the cross-cut at the 38, by four men, at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per fm.; lode worth 6*l.* per fm. A cross-cut to drive north at the 28, by four men, at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per fm.; the ground being a stiffish killas. We have not been able to do anything at Park shaft this week, in consequence of the water being in, caused by the heavy floods of late. We hope to sample on Tuesday next about 40 tons of good ore.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, Feb. 23: There is no change at the water-wheel shaft, or 10 fm. level. We expect to get the engine to work in about a fortnight.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—Capts. Uren and White, Feb. 26: We are forcing on Hallett's shaft with speed below the 20; the lode here is 2 ft. wide, of a very kindly appearance, worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 20, west of Hallett's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the 20, east of Hallett's shaft, is split into two branches, and at present nothing to value; in about 3 or 4 feet more driving we expect these branches will form a junction, and the lode resume its size and quality. There is no particular change in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Feb. 26: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—Windstow engine-shaft to sink under the 80, by nine men, at 25*l.* per fm. The 80 cross-cut to drive south, by six men, at 14*l.* per fm.; the lode or part cut in this end is about 1½ ft. wide, worth about 1½ ton of ore per fathom, but we feel confident that all the lode is not yet discovered. The 70 west, by four men, at 8*l.* The 70 east, by four men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* A winze to sink under the 70, by four men, at 5*l.* per fm.; this winze is to be put down 2 or 3 fms. west of the 80 cross-cut. The 60 to drive west, by four men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* The 60 cross-cut north, by two men, at 4*l.* 10*s.*, and the 60, to drive east of Gribble's winze, by four men, at 6*l.* per fm. We shall sample to-morrow 64 tons of ore.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—F. C. Harpur, T. Carpenter, Feb. 26: We have nothing particular to inform you of respecting the appearance of the lode in the 10 west, on old lode, being small and poor. In the adit end west the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, carrying peach, prian, and mundic, intermixed with a little ore.—Watson's Lode: We are sinking the winze below adit as fast as we possibly can, now down between 4 and 5 fms. The stopes in back of the 20, are producing some tinstuff for the stamps; the lode being over 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, with good stones of tin. We have just sold 20 tons of mundic, at 11*s.* per ton.

WHEAL CONCORD.—H. Luke, Feb. 28: There are 28 fms. of pumps in the water under adit, which reach to the 28 fm. level; I expect there will be 5 fms. more of pumps lowered to-day, and I hope on Saturday to see 50 fms. of pumps in the shaft; if so you shall hear on Monday morning.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Feb. 26: Cock's Shaft: We have not taken down any of the main lode on the north side since last report. No alteration in the south lode to notice. In the 48 west we are driving by the side of the lode. In the 48 east we took down a part of the lode to-day, the same being 2½ ft. wide, yielding 3 tons per fm., and of a very promising appearance.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, Feb. 23: We have not made much progress in the 65, east of the engine-shaft, during the past week, owing to a small breakage of our engine, which is again put all right, and shall have the water in fork this evening. The lode in the 54, east of this shaft, has improved, and is now worth about 1 ton of ore per fathom, with a good appearance. No change has taken place in the 40 to notice since my last report, except the ground has become much softer. We are obliged to close timber this level, as we were the level below when at the same point.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, Feb. 23: The lode in the 61 west is a good course of ore, worth over 40*l.* per fm., and the general indications in both the 61 and 71 are such as to warrant great results. We shall resume driving the 81 and 92 west next week, also the 52 on north lode. The mine is progressing favourably, and opening up very satisfactorily; our returns will increase. We have several men employed during the week cutting ground, &c., for launders in the 50, and I will forward more particulars next week, after the different points are in full operation.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Feb. 23: The engine-shaft to sink below the 106, by nine men, at 25*l.*: lode 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with black and grey ore, laying open some good orey ground that will be taken away on tribute; there is one pleasing feature connected with this shaft, and that is that the iron is leaving the lode. This shaft is 3 fms. 4 ft. 8 in. below the 100. The 100 west to four men, at 6*l.* per fm.; lode being 1 foot wide, composed of quartz and black ore, opening tribute ground. The 90 east to two men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; lode from 20 inches to 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, and spotted with black and grey ore, and looking more kindly than it has for the last 20 fathoms driving. A pitch below this level to four men, at 4*s.* in 1*l.* We have set a stope west of the shaft to four men, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; in driving the level we had a good branch of ore, hence we hope to meet with a good pile of ore from this place. A stope to four men in the back of this level, at 2*l.* 15*s.* per fm.; lode worth 15*l.* per fm. The 90 west to four men, at 7*l.* per fm.; lode worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. The 80 west to two men; lode 8 in. wide, composed of quartz, &c.—Watson's Lode: The 80, east of cross-cut, to four men, at 10*l.* per fm.; lode small; this is getting under the winze, hence we are expecting an improvement. The 66 east to two men, at 6*l.* 10*s.* per fm.; the lode in the end being nearly 2 ft. wide, and worth nearly 1 ton of ore per fm. A winze to sink below this level by six men, at 10*l.* per fm.; lode 14 inches wide, and worth about 10*l.* per fm.; this is opening up a piece of good tribute ground. We have the house for the whim in a forward state.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Feb. 28: Fisher's Lode: Anne's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 10. In the 10 east the lode is still worth 5*l.* per fm. In the end west, at this level, the lode has not been taken down. At the flat-rod shaft we have cut the lode in the cross-cut in the 10, but have not opened on it enough to ascertain its value. The winzes east of this shaft, in the bottom of the adit, are all down to water, and therefore stopped from sinking; but we are glad to say there is a good bunch of tin in each winze.—Mill Pool Standard Lode: In the 19, east of the western shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, producing a little tin, but not rich.—Georgia Lode: In the stope in the bottom of the 33 the lode is worth 20*l.* per fm. In the stopes in the back of this level there is no alteration. No. 1 is worth 18*l.* per fathom; No. 2, 12*l.* per fm.; and No. 3, 9*l.* per fm.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Feb. 23: The lode in the engine-shaft is unproductive. The lode in the 100, east end, is 5 feet wide, worth 50*l.* per fm. for copper and tin ores. The lode in the stopes above the 100 is worth 30*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes below the 90 is worth for copper ore 10*l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes below the 74 is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 30, east end, is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 10, east end, is small and unproductive. The lode in the deep adit end is still influenced by the cross-course, and is in a disordered state.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—W. Williams, Feb. 28: Gowan Lode: The lode in Wickett's shaft, sinking below the 30, is worth 9*l.* per fm. The lode in the 30 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the 30 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 14*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the 20 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is not at present of much value. At Philip's shaft, sinking below the 30, the lode is worth 4*l.* per fm. The lode in the 30 end, west of Philip's shaft, is producing low-price stamping work. The lode in the 30 end, east of Philip's shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fm. There are twelve pitches working on this lode at an average tribute of 10*s.* in 1*l.*, at 50*l.* per ton.—North Russoe Lode: We are pushing on Bolitho's shaft, by nine men, as fast as possible.—Wheal Kitty and Wheal Mary United: The lode in the 160 end is worth 4*l.* per fm.; the lode in the 150 end is worth 6*l.* per fm.; the lode in the 130 end is worth 5*l.* per fm.; the lode in the 110 end is worth 5*l.* per fathom. The tribute pitches remain much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL NELSON.—J. Angove, Feb. 26: The men are making good progress in cutting down the engine-shaft below the 22. In the cross-cut north in the 44 we have cut a branch from 6 to 8 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of copper ore. In looking at the large lode we have ahead of us, we are still driving on the cross-cut north; but when forth, so as to have room to open on this branch, we shall do so at once. In the cross-cut south, in the same level, the ground is a little harder for driving. Other parts of the mine are much the same.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, Feb. 23: The engine-shaft has been sunk since the 9th inst. (our last setting-day) 1 fm. 5 ft., and the flat-rod shaft 2 fms.; the lode discovered to the south of the shaft-plat at the adit is not yet underlied into the shaft; the north part, 3 ft. wide, is underlied to the north of it; we are still sinking the shaft perpendicular. In extending the adit level east we have reached the end of the ancient workings, referred to in the last report. There is a sink in the bottom of the adit for about 4 fms. in length, but how deep it has been wrought we have not yet been able to ascertain; the lode in the present end is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, and contains about 5 cwts. of tin per 100 sacks, and showing very kindly indications.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cock, Feb. 23: The ground in the 55 cross-cut south is a little harder than when last reported; present price 10*l.* 10*s.* per fm. No change in the 35 north.

WHEAL PROSPER.—H. Stephens, E. Williams, Feb. 27: We have holed the winze to the 10, east of Leed's shaft, and west of Trevithick's bottoms; we are now ready to commence driving the end again, and from which we soon expect a great improvement. Other parts of the mine are opening very satisfactorily.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, Feb. 23: The lode in Wilson's shaft is getting smaller, and is producing stamping work. At Watson's shaft the lode is just the same as last reported. We expect to get the stamps to work on Saturday.

WHEAL SICILY.—J. Vercoe, Feb. 26: The cross-cut is driven about 4½ fms. towards the lode, through a beautiful channel of ground, which appears to be getting a little lighter as we get nearer the lode. It is impossible to say how much farther we may have to drive to cut the lode, but I should think we should reach it in a fathom or two more. The machinery is working well.

— John Symons, Feb. 27: The cross-cut is driven towards the lode about 5 fms.; no lode or branch yet cut. The ground is a little stiffer, and letting out a good deal of water. The wheel and pitwork are in good working order.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—J. Pope, Feb. 27: In the 70 west, on the caunter lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and stones of ore—a promising lode. In the 60 west the lode is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 60 west, on the south branch, the branch is 6 in. wide, spotted with copper ore. In the 60 cross-cut south the ground is easier for driving, and letting out a little more water, which makes us think we are very near a lode. We hope in the course of next month we shall sample a small parcel of ore.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—J. Tregoning, Feb. 27: In the 55, east of Nicholl's shaft, the lode in the rise in back of this level is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, and a little tin. In the 42, east of Nicholl's shaft, the lode is 8 ft. wide, producing stamping work for tin. In the cross-cut driving south of the engine-shaft, in the 42, ground a little

softer for driving, letting out a great deal of water; the water highly mineralised. In the 30, driving east of Nicholl's shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing ½ ton of good copper ore per fm.—a very kindly lode. The tribute pitches are not looking so well.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glanville, Feb. 27: In the 40, driving east of the cross-cut, the middle lode is 3 ft. wide, saving work for tin and copper ores. In the flat-rod shaft the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing tin and copper ore, but not enough to value.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Feb. 23: In the 65 west the lode for 5 fms. long against the cross lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, and worth from 12*l.* to 15*l.* per fathom, with every appearance of further improving; we think this an important point, and in a few days hope to be able to report having met with a continuation of this ore west of the cross lode. We have sent you by rail to-day some stones of ore from this discovery. In the 65 east we are opening on the north part of the lode, which is worth from 4*l.* to 5*l.* per fm. The lode in the 75 east yields good stones of ore, and in the 75 west it is large and promising, with good stones of rich grey ore in it; this end is only 8 or 10 fms. from the cross lode, and from present appearances we shall soon have a good lode in it. We have two stopes in the back of this level, set to eight men, at 42s. 6d. per fathom, and the lode is worth from 10*l.* to 15*l.* per fm. The new south shaft is down 10 fms., but the water is quick, and we have suspended it until we get the adit under it; the adit is 20 fms. deep, about 30 fms. west of the shaft, and is set to two men and two boys, at 60s. per fathom.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, Feb. 26: The engine-shaft is cut down to its full size, and properly secured to the depth of 5 fms. below the shallow adit. We have cleared and secured the shallow adit level, west of the engine-shaft, about 70 fms., and are now engaged in clearing up the western adit shaft, which we find in good repair, and not requiring any timber; it will be cleared up at a comparatively small expense. The weather being favourable, we are getting on with our surface works very satisfactorily.

COAL MINE INSPECTION—THE GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. DILLWYN, in calling the attention of the House to the subject of colliery accidents, said they had occurred so often, and had been so fully detailed in the newspapers, and their character had been so appalling, that it was unnecessary for him to dwell upon them for the information of the House. It was necessary, however, to point out that the annual number of deaths from colliery accidents might be set down at from 1000 to 1200. The great majority of those were from causes not connected with explosions of fire-damp, but from the falling of the roof and other ascertainable causes; yet from fire-damp they were much too frequent every year. Last year, in the different collieries, there were explosions from fire-damp which resulted in the deaths of some 258 persons. A table he had showed that in reference to Northumberland and Durham there was one violent death for every 142,062 tons of coal raised; whereas in Staffordshire and Shropshire there was one violent death for every 37,693 tons of coal raised there, being three times the number killed in the latter than in the former place for the number of tons of coal raised. *Prima facie*, therefore, some improvement was required in the management of the Staffordshire and Shropshire collieries. He did not mean to attribute the deaths that occurred there to the Inspectors, because he was aware there were circumstances that tended to increase the number of accidents in those districts. But, at the same time, as they were more numerous, it was essential the Government should take all possible care in the appointment of Inspectors. Thus, to take explosions from fire-damp, it was necessary a man should be well acquainted scientifically with its nature and other matters which led to such explosions. Colliery Inspectors sometimes gained a knowledge of these matters by "the rule of thumb;" but that, in his opinion, was not sufficient. Men should not only have knowledge themselves, but be enabled to communicate that knowledge to others, and that required higher attainments and better knowledge than that obtained in the way he had indicated. It was desirable that men in this position should be selected with the greatest care and forethought. Personally he was not in favour of the present system of colliery inspection, and, therefore, he was not surprised at the number of colliery accidents that occurred. Colliery Inspectors were placed in a very awkward position—they had too much to do, in consequence of the size of their districts, and, moreover, he did not think it was wise to take the responsibility off the shoulders of the owners, which was the result of the appointment of Inspectors. What he would suggest was that every colliery owner should be compelled to have an underground overman, who had passed an examination and proved himself competent for his position. Masters of vessels, who have half-a-dozen lives under their control, pass an examination; but, in the case of collieries, the lives of hundreds of men are usually entrusted to some ignorant, uneducated man, who had the confidence of his employer, but knew not how to act so that every precaution should be taken. His objection to the present system of the appointment of Inspectors was that favouritism existed; and if what he had heard were true, it had been exercised in the case to which he was about to call the attention of the House. He had heard a rumour circulated upon authority—and he was prepared, if necessary, to give up his authority—that such was the fact in reference to the appointment of Colliery Inspectors for South Staffordshire. He would, however, make his statement upon his own authority, as he had heard in that district the coalowners and colliers were dissatisfied. The case to which he wished to call attention was this—Mr. Baker had been recently appointed Inspector for the district of South Staffordshire. He believed Mr. Baker obtained some promise of the appointment beforehand; whether that was so, however, he did not know. He did not believe Mr. Baker was examined before he was appointed. The Civil Service examiners afterwards did not feel themselves competent to examine him, and they called in a practical scientific to assist them. The result was that he was rejected upon examination, and found to be not at all acquainted with the science which any man holding such a position ought to be. The examination had reference to the practical performance of his duties. Nothing more was heard of the matter for a little time, but Mr. Baker had been appointed, and was now the Inspector for the district of South Staffordshire. Supposing the facts he had stated were true, he was not very much surprised at the opposition of the coalowners to his appointment. These were the reasons that had influenced him in mooting this subject, and he was sure the right hon. gentleman, the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir G. C. Lewis), would accept his statement that it was with great regret he brought this matter forward. If his statement were true he was sure the right hon. gentleman would not evade the question, and that in all future appointments great care would be taken that such should not happen again. He begged leave, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the House to the frequent recurrence and magnitude of colliery accidents, and to the importance of the fittest persons being on all occasions selected as Colliery Inspectors, and to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether the candidates for the inspectorship of coal mines are subjected to a competitive examination as to fitness for such office; and if so, whether Mr. J. P. Baker, the recently-appointed Inspector of Collieries for the district of South Staffordshire, was subjected to such examination, and pronounced qualified for the office by the examiners.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said, with regard to the case of Mr. Baker, he regretted the hon. member had made so many apologies, because he was thoroughly prepared to state all he knew of the subject. It had been suggested he was influenced by favouritism in making the appointment. (No.) He could only say, with respect to himself, that he never heard Mr. Baker's name until he was recommended to him for the appointment. He had no personal interest in Mr. Baker, and as far as he (Sir G. C. Lewis) was concerned he was a perfect stranger. A vacancy took place about a year ago, and a short time after he received a memorial, influentially signed, respectfully recommending Mr. J. P. Baker, mining engineer. It was signed by the Member for South Staffordshire, and several coalowners. The application was supported by Lord Hatherton, Lord-Lieutenant of the County. Under those circumstances he appointed Mr. Baker as the Colliery Inspector. He could state there was no regulation existed with respect to the examination of a mining Inspector—it is not an office subject to a competitive examination. However, after Mr. Baker was appointed, he thought it desirable he should undergo an examination, and he, therefore, requested the Civil Service examiners to examine him. They called in Mr. Smythe, a professor at the Government School of Mines, who did examine him, and who made an unfavourable report. It appeared that Mr. Baker had risen from a very humble station in life, and he afterwards found he had had great experience in mines. He was very strongly recommended, and he had no doubt, although his examination was not satisfactory, he was a very good practical miner. Under these circumstances he did not feel justified in removing him from his position. Moreover, he had discharged his duties since July and August with satisfaction, as he had reason to believe from several communications he had received. For the future, however, he would take care that all candidates should be examined in the scientific tests necessary to ensure fitness for the appointment. (Hear, hear.)—The subject then dropped.

THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED COPPER MINES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—At a reunion of South Australian colonists, who dined last Wednesday at the Albion, Aldersgate-street, the mining prospects of the colony was briefly adverted to by a Member of the Legislative Council. The Hon. John Baker, in responding to the toast "Prosperity to South Australia," remarked that "he believed that South Australia would become the most important mineral country in the world. With such men as Finke, who had made such extraordinary mineral discoveries (the Great Northern Mines), as also those at Yorke's Peninsula, properties on which he believed were many Burra Burras, he was convinced there was no limit that could be given to mining enterprise in the colony, if the various mineral properties were adequately developed."

The *Bielefield* from Port Augusta, South Australia, has arrived in the London Docks, with 40 tons of copper ore on board, on account of the Great Northern Copper Company.

COAL IN AUSTRALIA—THE WELLERSLEY COAL FIELD.—On Monday, Dec. 10, the discovery of a new and extensive seam of coal—the largest seam in the colony, was celebrated at Cremorne Gardens Hotel, Waratah. In reply to the health of Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bingle returned thanks on his behalf. The coal field, he said, which has now been developed through the exertion of their friend Mr. W. Steel, may be well said to be the finest in the southern hemisphere, where a seam of solid coal, 9 ft. ¾ in., has been discovered at a depth of only 88 feet, of quality unsurpassed in the colony, and he believed equal to any in the old country. In responding to the toast, "Prosperity to Coal Mining," Mr. Whytte remarked that he was sure they all well knew that if it had not been for England's fossil fuel, and her iron, she never would have held her present position as the first nation in the world. They had met to commemorate the successful results of proving the existence of an immense coal field under the estate of Mr. J. W. Stevens, whose efforts had been crowned with success, which will be the source of wealth to himself and family for hundreds of years, and at the same time promote the welfare of the colony. The property has been leased at a moderate royalty to the Scottish Australian Mining Company, and is regarded as an important addition to their other investments in the Newcastle district.

The decision of the judges in the case of IVER M'IVER *v.* the PORTLAND IRON AND COAL COMPANY, as reported in the *Mining Journal* of last week, has given great satisfaction to the body of colliers generally. Such cases will do more to render quarrels between masters and men more easy of settlement than many suppose. These men have an erroneous impression that the justices always side with the former, probably arising from the number of cases brought into court, which persons of more discernment would never have brought forward. We are assured the agents of the Portland Company acted in no vindictive manner in this case, as it was more a matter of trial as to custom than anything else; the other cases were at once withdrawn, and expenses paid. This we hope will lead to considerably less unpleasantness and litigation, which can never be of any real benefit but to the lawyers.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, March 1, 1861.

COPPER.	£ s. d.
Best selected....p. ton	105 10 0-(Nom.)
Tough cake..... „	102 10 0- —
Tile ..... „	102 10 0- —
Burra Burra .... „	103 0 0- —
Copiapo ..... „	95 0 0- —
Copper wire .....p. lb.	0 1 1 -0 1 1¼
ditto tubes ..... „	0 1 1½- —
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0 0 11½- —
Bottoms ..... „	0 1 0 -0 1 0½
Old (Exchange) .... „	0 0 10 - —

IRON.	Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6 10 0- —
Ditto, to arrive	6 2 6- —
Nail rods	7 0 0- —
„ Stafford. in London	7 12 6- 8 0 0
Bars ditto	8 0 0- 9 10 0
Hoops ditto	8 17 6- 9 15 0
Sheets, single	9 0 0-10 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 0 0- 4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4 0 0- 5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5 7 6- 5 10 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6 15 0- 7 0 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 5 0- —
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11 10 0-12 0 0
To arrive	— - —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2 10 0- 2 12 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	2 17 0- —
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	2 8 6- 2 10 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3 10 0- 3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	— - —

LEAD.			
English Pig	21	5	0-22 10 0
Ditto sheet	22	0	0-22 5 0
Ditto red lead	23	15	0-24 0 0
Ditto white	30	0	0-31 0 0
Ditto patent shot.....	24	10	0-24 15 0
Spanish	20	5	0-20 10 0

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	9½d.-10½d.
Wire	9¾d.-10d.
Tubes	11½d.-11¾d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	16 10 0- —
„ (hammered).	17 10 0-18 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	18 10 0-19 0 0
English, Spring	18 0 0-23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Teel	44 0 0- —
„ Spindle	30 0 0- —
QUICKSILVER	7 0 0 p. bottle

SPELTER.	Per Ton.
Foreign	18 5 0- —
To arrive	18 15 0- —

ZINC.	
In sheets	24 0 0- —

TIN.	
English, blocks 128	0 0- —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..129	0 0- —
Ditto, Refined 130	0 0- —
Banca 127	0 0-128 0 0
Straits 122	0 0-122 10 0

TIN-PLATES.*			
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. box.	1	9 0- 1 10 0	
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	15 0- 1 16 0	
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	7 0- 1 8 0	
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	13 0- 1 14 0	
IC Coke ..... „	1	3 0- 1 4 0	
IX Ditto..... „	1	7 0- 1 10 0	
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	0 0-13 10 0	

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing... p. lb.	9¼d.
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	6 12 6- 6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market has not undergone any marked change for the better since our last report, but remains pretty much in *statu quo*. There is not the slightest animation in any metals; the continued dearness of money, and the unfavourable state of the American and other foreign markets, entirely obscure the present prospect of a good business being done; and should this state of things continue for any lengthened period, the result must be most disastrous to all engaged in the trade.

COPPER.—English descriptions very quiet, and without alteration in fixed rates, though manufactured is openly quoted ¼d. per lb. under market price. The last sale of ores shows a slight reduction in the standard. In foreign a limited business is doing, and prices are tolerably steady, at former quotations. Burra Burra, 103*l.*; Kapunda, 100*l.*

IRON.—The Iron trade, generally, is extremely dull. Rails, in Wales, are still quoted 5*l.* 5s., a most unremunerative price to makers. In merchant bars comparatively rather more is doing than in rails, but sellers have been obliged to make concessions in price, business having been transacted during the week as low as 6*l.*, delivered f.o.b. in London. All descriptions of Staffordshire very dull, and makers very much in want of orders. A fair enquiry for Swedish bars, buyers at 11*l.* 10s.; Indian assortment, sellers at 11*l.* 15s. Scotch pigs, mixed numbers, have declined about 3d. per ton since last week, this evening's quotation being 48s. 3d. Shipping orands quiet.

LEAD.—English pig in limited demand, and rather easier in price; 21*l.* 5s. to 21*l.* 7s. 6d. now quoted for ordinary quality, 22*l.* 10s. for W.B.; but little business to report in sheet or shot. Spanish pig unaltered in price, and tolerably saleable.

SPELTER.—The confidence of speculators in this metal is much shaken lately, in consequence of some forced sales, which needy holders have made at prices below current quotations, some parcels having changed hands within the last few days as low as 18*l.*; the regular importers, however, hold for higher prices, and still ask 18*l.* 10s. for parcels in warehouse, and 18*l.* 17s. 6d. for arrival. Zinc sheets, 24*l.*

TIN.—In English a limited business only is doing, mostly under smelters' price. Foreign has given way to the extent of about 20s. per ton this last week, and is now quoted—Banca, 127*l.*; fine Straits, 122*l.*

STEEL.—Very little disposition exists to do business at present prices, and the position of the metal is much about the same as when last reported; buyers will not operate in the face of such dull times. The navigation is now rapidly opening, and one or two arrivals have already taken place, which will not improve the state of the market.

TIN-PLATES.—Though the present prices are exceedingly low (almost less, in fact, than the cost of production), buyers are very shy of this article.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 28.—Much inactivity continues to exist in this market, which, however, is not to be wondered at, considering the many adverse influences acting against it. The unsettled state of American affairs, the probability of higher import duties there, and the continued dearness of money at home, sufficiently account for it. It was feared that the Bank would put up the rate to-day again, in consequence of the export of specie having set in on rather a large scale; and there was a feeling of relief when it was reported that no change was made. Prices of most metals have a downward tendency. The orders for iron are restricted to the smallest compass. Copper and black tin are unchanged. Tin-plates very dull of sale. Price all IC 22s. per box; a fraction less would be taken for an assortment of X's. Scotch pigs have slightly declined.

The state of the money market is alike unfavourable for general business and for investments, and the high rate of interest allowed by the joint-stock banks for money on deposit absorbs a very large amount of floating capital, which, with money at the usual rates, would be otherwise employed. When the Bank reduces the rate of discount, which, we hope, will be ere long, and the other banks allow half their present rate of interest, a large sum will be brought into other investments, as well as into various speculations, and we shall have a species of mania instead of the present general depression. On the whole, however, the activity noticed last week in the MINING MARKET has been well sustained, and a good business done in dividend and progressive mines. The settlement of the fortnightly account took place on Thursday, and was very heavy in one or two speculative mines, East Russell, as usual, being the most conspicuous, and great fluctuations have been caused by the various rumours and reports of the "bulls" and "bears." Botallack shares continue in request, notwithstanding the accounts showed a loss at the meeting of 346*l.* 8s. 10d. on the quarter. It is understood the mine is looking well, and likely to improve its position considerably before long. Shares leave off 205 to 210. South Frances shares have also been firmer, and leave off 180 to 185. At the meeting, on Monday, the dividend is expected to be 1*l.* 10s. per share. St. Ives Consols 38 to 40; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of about 900*l.* on the quarter, and a balance left in hand after payment of the dividend of 657*l.* 0s. 5d. The agents state that Daniel's lode has improved, and the prospects good on the north lode, and in the coming quarter 65 tons of black tin will be sold. North Basset shares have advanced to 7¼, 8; the mine is improving, with three good ends, which will lay open a good piece of orey ground. At West Basset the ends are not generally looking so well. Wheal Falmouth and Sperries, 7 to 8; at the meeting, on Monday, a dividend of 1000*l.*, or 10s. per share, was declared. The accounts charge the costs (from Sept. to the end of Dec. only), four months, 4039*l.* 19s. 9d. The ores sold, and credited to February 25, are—gossan, 669 tons, for 647*l.* 10s. 11d.; mundic, 3205 tons, for 3535*l.* 15s. 10d.; silver-lead, 62*l.* 0s. 6d.; copper, 43*l.* 4s. 6d.; blende, 15s. 4d.: total, 4304*l.* 1s. 10d. —profit, 264*l.* 2s. 1s. on the four months. The balance in hand in Oct. was 1000*l.*—balance now credited, after payment of dividend, 264*l.* 2s. 1d. The chief produce of the mine is mundic or sulphur, and the report states the credits would have been more by several hundreds of pounds but for the bad weather; and that they will be increased during the next four months. We are always glad to see mines enter the Dividend List, but in this case we can scarcely understand how, with ores apparently credited up to Feb. 25, and costs (1000*l.* a month) only charged to end of Dec., and with a profit even in this way of 264*l.* 2s. 1d. only in the four months; a dividend of 1000*l.* should have been declared. How has the January cost been paid without a balance of 264*l.* 2s. 1d. in hand? East Caradon shares have been largely dealt in, and have fluctuated from 14 to 15, leaving off 15 to 15½; at the meeting it is expected a dividend of 5s. per share will be declared. Alfred Consols, 3¼ to 3½; Bedford United, 5¼ to 5½; Bryn-ford Hall, 24 to 26; Bryn Gwiog, 32 to 34; Calvadnack, 4½ to 5; Camborne Vean, 3 to 3½; Carn Brea, 95 to 100; Devon Great Consols, 345 to 355; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; East Basset shares have been flatter, and declined to 95, 100. East Carn Brea, 7½ to 7¾. East Grenville shares have been in demand, and leave off 14s. to 16s.; we stated a week or two ago that these shares were depressed, owing to an expected call for a large steam-engine, as at the meeting held on Jan. 25 a committee was appointed to purchase a 60-in. cylinder engine, the engineers to the mine having reported that the present engine was unable to cope with the water. We are now informed, however, that by an alteration made in the old engine it is keeping the water by going only four strokes per minute, instead of eleven; and it is hoped that the large engine may not be required for some months. East Rosewarne, 30s. to 32s. 6d. East Russell shares before the meeting, on Monday, were 6, sellers, and after the meeting, consequent on the good report given by Capt. Richards, of Devon Great Consols, they rose to 7¼, buyers; the next morning they began to decline, and reached 6½, sellers, then they improved, and leave off 6½ to 6¾: the accounts showed a balance of 1117*l.* 10s. 4d. in hand, and a loss of 472*l.* 9s. 4d. on the three months, including 374*l.* for the engine, &c.: Capt. Richards estimates the reserves at 2000 tons of ore. Wheal Grenville shares have been very largely dealt in as high as 3¼, but leave off 2¾ to 3; the mine has been specially reported upon, and the report, after referring to the different levels, states—"The bottom level is still in gossan, and a more beautiful lode, or one of equal promise with this in the 100, is seldom to be seen; and, whatever may be the result, the indications are such as to justify you in expecting extensive and valuable deposits of ore, and probably at a not much deeper level than the present." It is also explained, in reference to the depth of the mine, that the 100, being calculated from surface, and in higher ground, is about equal to the 70 in the adjoining mine, South Frances, which has divided 174,530*l.* since 1846, when the lode became rich at about the 60 or 70 fm. level. Wheal Damsel, 13 to 14; at the meeting a call of 2*l.* per share was made. Silver Vein, ½ to ¾ prem.; Great Caradon, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 20 to 22½; Great Alfred, 14s. to 16s.; Herodsfoot, 35 to 37; Hingston Down, 1¾ to 2½; Great Retallack, 36s. to 38s.; the lode as far as cut into in the 35 yields 3 to 4 tons of good blende per fathom. Wheal Crebor shares have been firmer, at 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; the lode in the 48 east has again improved to 3 tons of ore per fathom. Holmbush, 3 to 3¼ (call paid); Lady Bertha, 18s. to 20s.; New Seton, 48 to 50; New Treleigh, 45s. to 47s. 6d.; North Downs, 3½ to 3¾; North Frances, 4 to 4¼; North Robert, 18s. to 20s.; North Trelawny, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; North Treskerby, 33 to 34; Prosper United, 1*l.* 5s. to 1*l.* 10s. Redmoor, 4s. to 5s.; the mine has just sold 4½ tons of tin, at 74*l.* 15s. per ton. At Trevoole the 80 continues good, and is opening out a large extent of ore ground, and the agents are of opinion that it stands whole throughout other parts of the mine. Providence Mines, 37½ to 40; Rosewarne and Herland, 10s. to 15s.; Rosewarne United, 21 to 23; Sortridge Consols, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; South Caradon, 300 to 305; South Carn Brea, 3 to 3½; South Tolgus, 48 to 50. Michells have been largely dealt in, at 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; the lode is very promising so far as seen, and holds out great prospects. Pendeen, 5¼ to 5¾; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on two months of 201*l.* 1s., and a balance in favour of the mine of 1825*l.* 15s. 1d.; the lode in the bottom level north is yielding 5 tons of copper ore, worth 15*l.* per fathom; a stope in the back 20*l.* per fathom; in the 118 fathom level south the lode is worth 12*l.* per fathom this level is described as being the best yet seen in the mine, which is important. Tees Side, 7s. to 9s.; the company has been registered under the Limited Liability Act. The agent expresses his opinion that under proper management the mine will become a lasting and profitable undertaking. Dale, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; the lode continues worth 120*l.* per fm. Stray Park, 39 to 41; Tamar Consols, 2¼ to 2⅝; Tincroft, 5¾ to 6; Treloweth, 3¼ to 3¾; Trelyon Consols, 13 to 15; Treweatha, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Vale of Towy, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Wendron Consols, 19 to 21; West Caradon, 80 to 82½; West Seton, 350 to 360; West Stray Park, 5¼ to 6; Cargoll, 16½ to 17½; West Trevelyan, 3 to 3¼; Wheal Basset, 105 to 110; Wheal Buller, 115 to 120; Wheal Clifford, 175 to 185; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 12¼ to 13½; Wheal Ludcott, 3⅜ to 4; Wheal Margaret have been flat, and freely offered at 45 to 47½ ex div.; Wheal Mary Ann, 18 to 20; Wheal Seton, 85 to 95; Wheal Trelawny, 13 to 14; Wheal Unity, 11s. to 13s; Wheal Uny, 3¾ to 4; West Rose Down, 5 to 5¼. West Bryn Gwiog, 31 to 33; some fine stones of lead were broken in the eastern shaft this week, and at the engine-shaft there is more spar coming into the lode, with fine lead. Dolcoath, 450 to 500; in a winze sinking in the bottom of the mine lode worth 500*l.* per fm. Great Martha, 18s. to 20s.; North Minera, 38s. to 39s.; Billins Lead Mining Company, 20 to 22; the mine was very favourably reported upon by several agents in the *Mining Journal* last week, and all the shares, we understand, have been taken up. The operations of the company are to be directed to working at a greater depth the courses of ore discovered in the shallow levels. Wheal Union, 2⅞ to 2⅝; Wheal Agar, 3¼ to 3½; Wheal Wrey, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; New Frances, 9s. 11s.; Wheal Norris, 23s. to 25s.; and Marke Valley, 6 to 6¼.

On the Stock Exchange, transactions in Mining Shares have been of fair extent during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 14¼, 15, 15¼, 15; Stray Park, 40¼, 40; West Caradon, 81, 80½; Wheal Mary Ann, 20; Devon Great Consols, 350, 355; East Wheal Russell, 6¾, 7⅛, 7, 6⅞; Grenville, 3; Lady Bertha, 1; South Caradon, 300; Wheal Edward, 2⅜; North Wheal Basset, 6¾, 7⅛, 7⅜. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅛; Bon Accord, ⅜; General, 21¼, 21⅜; Kapunda, 2⅛. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—St. John del Rey, 30¾, 31½, 31, 31½; Cobre, 40½; United Mexican, 3¼, 3⅜, 3⅛, 3¾, 3⅜, 4, 4⅛, 4, 4¼, 4⅛, 4, 4⅜, 3⅞, 3¾, 4; Fortuna, 2½; Linares, 9¼.

Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares have been steady during the week "outside," previous quotations having been in almost every instance maintained, while United Mexican and St. John del Rey shares have advanced, the former leaving of 4, 4¼, and the latter 31, 31½. Great Northern shares are quoted 1⅛, 1¼; Kapunda, 2, 2⅛; Cobre firm at 40, 41; Fortuna, 2¼, 2⅜. Worthing, 15s. 6d., 16s. 6d., a still further decline; this proceeding is difficult to understand, as during the past few months every report that has come to hand is of a more encouraging character. A feeling is fast gaining ground that it is time the shareholders interfered somewhat in the management of their own affairs, it appearing that through the exercise of power the market may be swamped by shares being forced to a sale at any time; of course, so long as this system lasts a return adequate to the indications cannot be anticipated. Under the original deed the company consisted of a certain number of shares; through forfeiture and other means they are considerably reduced, and a number of these shares now rest in the directors' hands, which can be used as they please, and, therefore, until the shareholders stir in the matter a permanent advance in price cannot be anticipated. General, 21⅛, 22; Linares, 9, 9¼; Dun Mountain, ⅝, ¾; Labuan Coal, 2⅛, 2¾ prem.; Nerbudda Coal shares have been marked 4, 4⅛; English and Australian, 3¼, 3½, ex div.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2883 tons of ore were sold, realising 15,922*l.* 6s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 129*l.* 12s.; average produce, 6⅛; average price per ton, 5*l.* 10s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 184 tons 1 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper
Jan. 24.....	2327	£130 6	6¼	£5 15 6	£88 5
„ 31.....	4015	130 8	6⅜	5 10 0	86 17
Feb. 7.....	3144	128 11	6⅝	5 17 0	87 8
„ 21.....	4117	131 12	6¼	5 15 6	89 3
„ 28.....	2883	129 12	6⅜	5 10 6	86 10

Compared with the last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2*l.* 14s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 5d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 8s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 10d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1409 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,901*l.* 16s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 110*l.* 3s.; average produce, 11⅛; average price per ton, 10*l.* 11s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 163 tons 16 cwts. The particulars of the sales during the past month have been:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore cop.
Feb. 5	1779	£108 13 8	14 7-16..	£13 9 3	£93 2 0
Feb. 19	1181	105 0 8	18⅝	17 5 9	92 4 4
Feb. 26	1409	110 3 0	11⅞	10 11 6	90 19 6

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been—in the standard, 2*l.*; and in the price per ton of ore, about 4s. 8d. Of the 1409 tons sold on Tuesday, 179 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce of 10 3-16, and sold at an average standard of 115*l.* 18s.=9*l.* 10s. 6d. per ton of ore. The remaining 1230 tons were from foreign mines, which

gave an average produce of 11 13-16; and sold at an average standard of 109*l.* 10s. 3d.=10*l.* 14s. 6d. per ton of ore. No sale on March 12.

The following dividends have been declared during February:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Minera	£ 3 17 6	£6975 0 0
West Wheal Seton	10 0 0	4000 0 0
Dolcoath	9 0 0	3222 0 0
Carn Brea	2 0 0	2000 0 0
Wheal Clifford	4 0 0	2000 0 0
Herodsfoot	1 15 0	1792 0 0
Wheal Basset	3 0 0	1536 0 0
Great South Tolgus	0 5 0	1500 0 0
Tincroft	0 5 0	1500 0 0
Wheal Margaret	1 10 0	1344 0 0
Lisburne	3 0 0	1200 0 0
Providence	1 0 0	1120 0 0
Falmouth and Sperries	0 10 0	1000 0 0
St. Ives Consols	1 0 0	940 0 0
Hibernian Mine	0 15 0	750 0 0
Wheal Friendship	5 0 0	640 0 0
Wheal Owles	7 10 0	600 0 0
Boscean	1 10 0	420 0 0
English and Australian	0 5 0	17500 0 0
Total		£49,039 0 0

At Boscean Mine meeting, on Feb. 20, the accounts for three months, ending Dec., showed—Balance last audit, 1126*l.* 6s. 1d.; tin sales for three months (less dues), 3094*l.* 1s. 1d.=4220*l.* 7s. 2d.—Expenditure for three months, 2730*l.* 13s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1489*l.* 14s. 2d. A dividend of 360*l.* (30s. per share) was declared, leaving 1129*l.* 14s. 2d. to be carried to credit of next account.

At the Wheal Margaret meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 531*l.* 0s. 6d.; tin sold, 4117*l.* 16s. 8d.=4648*l.* 17s. 2d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, dues, and sundries, 3020*l.* 17s. 10d.: leaving credit balance, 1627*l.* 19s. 4d. The profit on the three months' working was 1096*l.* 18s. 10d. A dividend of 1344*l.* (1*l.* 10s. per share) was declared, and 283*l.* 19s. 4d. carried to credit of next account. The mine is reported to be looking well.

At the Providence Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 618*l.* 15s. 3d.; tin sold (deducting, 213*l.* 4s. 3d. dues at 1-22d, less income tax), 4681*l.* 8s. 7d.=5317*l.* 3s. 1d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, three months ending Jan., 3729*l.* 8s. 5d.; Treiyon lower mine cost to the end of Dec., 108*l.* 16s. 7d.: leaving credit balance, 1478*l.* 18s. 1d. A dividend of 1120*l.* (1*l.* per share) was declared, and 358*l.* 18s. 1d. carried to credit of next account.

At Wheal Falmouth and Sperries Mines, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1000*l.* 0s. 7d.; ores sold, 4304*l.* 1s. 3d.=5304*l.* 1s. 10d.—Mine cost, Sept. to Dec., 2648*l.* 10s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 1295*l.* 16s. 9d.; sundries, 95*l.* 12s. 9d.: leaving credit balance, 1264*l.* 2s. 1d A dividend of 1000*l.* (10s. per share) was declared, and 264*l.* carried to the credit of next account. The report of the agents (Capts. W. Kitto and W. Kitto, jun.) was read, which stated that the tribute pitches throughout the mine were looking well. The weather for the last three months had been very unfavourable for their surface operations, and prevented them from working in the 40 at Kitto's and Jenning's shafts for six weeks, but were happy to say it was now dry. It was in consequence of that unfavourable weather that their credits were not as much as they would have been by several hundred pounds, but they hoped to considerably increase them in the next four months.

The Tincroft Mining Company declared a dividend of 5s. per share on Thursday, payable forthwith.

At Great South Tolgus Mine meeting, on Feb. 21, the accounts showed Balance last audit, 2637*l.* 7s. 3d.; advance on tribute, 130*l.*; copper sold, 3343*l.* 16s. 10d.; tin, 85*l.* 3s. 6d.=6196*l.* 7s. 7d.—Dividend declared in Dec., 2100*l.*; Nov., mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 1156*l.* 8s. 1d.; Dec., 688*l.* 19s. 11d.; advance on tribute, 140*l.*; sundries, 25*l.* 14s. 4d.: leaving credit balance, 2105*l.* 5s. 3d. A dividend of 1500*l.* (5s. per share) was declared, and 605*l.* 5s. 3*d.* was carried to the next account. The report of Capt. John Daw, the agent, was read.

At the East Carn Brea Mine meeting, on Feb. 21, the accounts for Nov. and Dec. showed—Balance last audit, 515*l.* 11s. 9d.; Nov., mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., 452*l.* 18s. 11d.; Dec., 578*l.* 14s. 3d.; advance on tribute, 35*l.*; interest and commission, 14*l.* 14s. 11d.; sundries, 9*l.* 17s. 6d.=1606*l.* 17s. 4d.—Calls received, 748*l.* 13s. 6d.; copper ores sold, 800*l.* 5s. 8d.; advance on tribute, 25*l.*: leaving debit balance, 32*l.* 18s. 2d. The report of the agent, Capt. Thomas Glanville, was read.

At the North Treskerby Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. F. Pryor in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 105*l.* 8s. 3d. The report of the committee appointed to examine the accounts, &c., of the mine was submitted and adopted, when it was resolved that the services of the purser and captain of the mine be dispensed with, and Mr. B. Matthews and Capt. R. Kitto were appointed in their stead. Mr. F. Pryor was appointed manager. Details appear in another column.

At the Wheal Damsel meeting, on Monday (Mr. Dunsford in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 299*l.* 16s. 11d. A call of 2*l.* per share was made. Details appear in another column.

At the Pendeen Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Bawden in the chair), the accounts showed a profit upon the Dec. and Jan. working of 201*l.* 1s., and a balance of assets over liabilities of 1825*l.* 15s. 1d. The committee were re-elected.

At the Eaglebrook Mine meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 363*l.* 12s. 2d. The report of Mr. Spooner and Capt. Tyack was read, which stated that since the last meeting the winze sinking below the 10, and the level driving west at the 20, was communicated, and that the lode which had been taken down for 9 fathoms was very large, and producing a quantity of excellent lead ore. In the 20 west, at the present time, there was an immense mass of gossan, thickly interspersed with the carbonate of lead, and giving indications of being the outcrop of a large deposit of ore in depth. It was seldom they found such a mass of gossan so deep as 20 fathoms under adit. A short distance west of the present end, in the 20, it was expected they would meet with the fine run of ore which had gone down in the bottom of the 10. The prospects in that direction were very good. Hitherto the lode had been much interfered with by porphyry, but that had now been entirely worn out, and replaced by a congenial clay-slate, in which the lode had greatly improved in appearance. The engine-shaft was sank to the 30, and the level driven west about 5 or 6 fathoms, where the lode was also free from porphyritic interruption, and of a much more kindly appearance than in the level above. It was believed that when the 30 was extended under the mass of gossan referred to in the 20 good results would follow. Upon the whole, the report was considered highly favourable. A call of 2*l.* per share was made.

At the East Wheal Russell Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. C. Hancock in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 794*l.* 9d. Messrs. Chatfield and M. Hall were appointed members of the committee, in the room of Messrs. Martin and Procter disqualified. The agents' report and details of the meeting appear in another column.

At the West Devon Consolidated Copper Mining Company annual general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Winkworth in the chair), the directors' report was read, which stated that the efforts of the board had resulted in a large reduction of the terms under which the undertaking was originally entertained by them, and which amply compensated for the loss of time incurred. Mr. Hitchins and Capt. Richards considered, that an outlay of 5000*l.* would be sufficient to lay open the mine and bring ore to market. The retiring directors and auditors were re-elected. Details of the proceedings will be found in another column.

At the Wheal Tremayne meeting, on Feb. 23, the accounts showed—Mine cost, Oct. to Dec., 1349*l.* 0s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 810*l.* 10s. 10d.=2159*l.* 11s. 7d.—Balance last audit, 32s. 7s. 7d. Ores sold (less dues), sundries, &c., 1737*l.* 18s. 7d.: leaving debit balance, 389*l.* 5s. 5d. Messrs. Harvey and Co., R. R. and R. G. Michell, S. Higgs and Sons, were appointed a committee to meet the West Providence committee to arrange about the erection of machinery, and other business relating to the two mines. The report of the agents (Capts. R. and J. Williams) stated that there was little prospect of draining the mine to the bottom until the dry season, consequently their tin ground was under water, and their returns of tin for the last quarter were 5 tons less than would have been had the mine been drained to bottom. On the whole, their prospects and tin ground were much the same as they had been for some time past, and they hoped to raise about 9 tons of tin per month, when the mine was drained to bottom.

At the Great Crinnis Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. T. Lambert in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 988*l.* 7s. 6d. A call of 3s. 6d. per share was made, and the committee were re-elected. Details appear in another column.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 2349*l.* 19s. 6d.—Balance last audit, 107*l.* 18s. 10d.; ore sold, and sundries, 1429*l.* 12s. 10d.: leaving debit balance, 812*l.* 7s. 10d. The loss on the three months' working was 920*l.* 6s. 8d. Captain James Pope's resignation was accepted, and it was resolved that another agent be appointed, at a salary of 8*l.* 8s. per month, so that in future Captain Garby shall be the managing agent, and the other two the day and night agents. Messrs. Williams, Broad, Rule, Dennis, Lanyon, Trestrail, and Symons were appointed committee of management and finance; for this proposition a poll was demanded, the result being a majority in favour of the appointment. Mr. Hutchinson was appointed one of the surgeons of the mine.

At Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. S. S. Bastard in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 873*l.* 6s. Capt. Thos. Neill reported upon the various points of operation; they are being pushed on as fast as possible, and he thinks a short time will show some good discoveries.

At the United Mexican Mining Association (special) meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. Morris in the chair), the special resolution passed at the previous meeting was unanimously confirmed. It was to the effect that in future a meeting of directors, whether ordinary or extraordinary, should be considered a court competent to transact business, if three members were present; but that five members be present to execute any important instrument, such as a power of attorney, &c. Upon the question of the election of two gentlemen as directors, in the room of Messrs. J. Mackillop and R. Biddulph, resigned, Mr. Adams enquired if the board had any objection to the appointment of two gentlemen to fill those vacancies? The Chairman said the board could have no possible objection. Mr. Adams asked whether the gentlemen proposed had been approved by the board? The Chairman replied in the affirmative. Messrs. J. Harris and P. C. Blakeway were then accordingly unanimously elected directors. The proceedings concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

At the Royal Consolidated Copper Mining Company of San Fernando (Cuba) annual meeting, on Monday (Mr. Walter Shairp in the chair), the report of the liquidators was submitted, which showed that the assets, as far as could be at present ascertained, amounted to 2830*l.* A notice had been served by Mr. Wheeler, on behalf of several shareholders, restraining the liquidators from dividing the assets, upon the ground that those shareholders who had not paid cash for their shares were not legally entitled to a participation in the amount. The parties serving the notice contend that those who advanced money for their holdings are the only parties who can legally and equitably expect a proportion of the realised assets; while, on the contrary, the vendors, who received a certain number of shares in lieu of purchase money for the property, consider themselves justly entitled to their proportion. Under these circumstances, the liquidators did not feel themselves justified in recommending a division, the more especially as the whole of the assets had not been realised. The meeting was adjourned.

At the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. R. W. Jackson in the chair), the report and accounts were received and confirmed. A dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was declared. Mr. John Hall was appointed secretary in the place of Mr. Abraham Bassett, resigned from ill-health. Parliamentary bills for giving increased powers to the West Hartlepool Company, and for enabling the Cleveland Railway Company to extend their railway from Guisborough to the River Tees, were approved. Thanks were voted to Mr. Sturge and the other members of the committee of assistance for the services rendered by them. The Chairman, in the course of the proceedings, stated that Mr. Coleman's process in the Court of Chancery had signally failed; and the meeting seemed to entertain the opinion that henceforward all annoyance to the company must necessarily cease.

At Bernard's Patent Machine Boot and Shoe Company meeting (Sir R. W. Carden in the chair), the report, stating that no further payment had been made by the lessee, was, after much discussion and full explanations by the Chairman, in the course of which he stated that nearly 25,000*l.* had been expended by the lessee, the benefit of which accrued to the company, unanimously carried, as also a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

LEEDS, FEB. 28.—Business in Mining Shares has been more active during the week, and prices have been fully maintained.—Craven Moor, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Hebden Moor, 1 to 1⅛; Merryfield, 4s. to 5s.; Nidderdale, par; Wensleydale, 7s. to 9s.; Brea Consols, 18s. to 20s.; North Hallenbeagle, 10s. to 20s.; Yorkshire, 17s. 6d. to 20s.

Now that the weather has taken up with every prospect of its continuing fine, we may expect that dressing operations will be carried on extensively to bring the supply of ore speedily into the market which has been raised and lying undressed. We trust that in many instances the circulation of the metallic agency will reach the shareholders' pockets in the shape of dividends, the realisation of which will give additional stimulus to many who are anxious to prosecute legitimate mining enterprise. We also trust, now that the season for out-door operations has fairly set in, that no time will be lost in carrying on the works of progressive mines with vigour. Let those who have the management of these mines endeavour, while the season is before them, to bring their work to a satisfactory completion, before short days and stormy weather again return.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

The following are the Government Returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1860; and also as compared with the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1859; extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," published by the Board of Trade:—

DECLARED VALUE FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

	1859.		1860.	Increase.
Coals and culm	£3,270,013		£3,321,539	£ 51,526
Hardwares and cutlery	3,809,255		3,772,025	
Machinery:—				
Steam-engines	£ 973,340	£1,230,628		
Other sorts	2,757,961=3,731,301	2,594,733= 3,824,361		93,060
Total	£10,810,569	£10,917,925		
Metals:— Iron—Pig	£ 901,929	£ 974,270		
Bar, bolt, rod	2,373,910	2,385,956		
Railway	4,124,203	3,414,335		
Wire	228,019	249,737		
Cast	795,819	833,277		
Wrought	3,084,720=11,508,600	3,514,459=11,172,034		180,489
Steel	805,832	986,321		—
Copper—Unwrought	691,627	749,047		
Sheets	1,504,442	1,803,592		
Wrought	256,206= 2,452,275	237,787= 2,790,426		338,151
Brass	149,030	211,566		62,536
Lead—Pig, sheet	480,845	541,347		
Ore	187,237= 668,082	158,301= 699,648		31,566
Tin—Unwrought	353,109	363,469		
Plates	1,522,618= 1,875,827	1,498,681= 1,862,150		—
Grand total	£28,270,215		£28,640,070	£757,328
Less decrease—Hardware, 37,230*l.*; iron, 336,566*l.*; tin, 13,677*l.*				387,473
Total increase				£369,855

COAL MARKET.—On Monday 33 ships came forward, 21 of them being screw-steamers. There was more enquiry for coals than for some time past, and a clearance of house sorts was effected at 21s. 6d. for the top price. Hartley's very scarce, at 17s. 9d. per ton. No manufacturers' on sale.—Wednesday: The arrival of 167 ships gave an abundant supply of all kinds of coal, for which there was a fair demand, at a reduction of from 6d. to 1s. per ton in prices generally. Best house coal, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 16s. to 17s.; manufacturers', 15s. to 17s. per ton.—Friday: 95 more ships reached market, which was very dull for household sorts, at last day's prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' also in large supply, and 3d. per ton lower in price. South Hetton, 21s.; Lambton's, 20s. 6d.; Gosforth, 18s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. to 16s. 6d.: 44 cargoes unsold; 190 ships at sea.

EXPORTS OF COAL.—By Messrs. Laird's Monthly Circular we learn that the total quantity of Coal exported during January was 385,010 tons, against 389,696 tons in the corresponding month of 1860, showing a decrease of 4686 tons. The particulars are—from the Northern ports, 161,522 tons; Yorkshire, 13,952 tons; Liverpool, 31,611 tons; Severn, 161,364 tons; and Scotch ports, 16,561 tons. There was a decrease at all the ports, except the Severn, where the increase was 31,030 tons.

CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINES.—Capt. Lean gives the number of pumping-engines reported for Jan. as 25. They have consumed 2328 tons of coal, and lifted 17·9 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 51,900,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 112 lbs. coal. At Dolcoath they stop stem times, and the lift has been idle. At Carn Brea a pair of rolls are worked to crush the samples.

MINING, AND THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACTS.

A case of great importance to the creditors of limited companies working mines in Cornwall was heard before the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries on Monday. Three petitions had been filed in the Stannary Court, under the ordinary rule applicable to such cases, and the Vice-Warden on Feb. 8 made an order for the payment within seven days, and, in default, for a sale of the machinery and materials on the mine. The Registrar having ascertained, however, that the mine was worked under the Limited Liability Acts, refused to allow the order to be drawn up, as he considered the *customary* creditors' petition was not applicable to mines carried on under these Acts. Mr. Marrack now moved that the decree might be given out. He said the point raised was one of great importance, and he mentioned it for the purpose of obtaining, if not his Honour's decision, at all events, his opinion upon it. Mr. Marrack contended that the Act in no way interfered with the *customary* right of a creditor within the Stannaries to file a petition against the purser or principal agent of a mine for payment of his just debt, even though the mine was carried on under the Limited Liability Acts. The Vice-Warden doubted whether his jurisdiction on *customary* creditors' petitions had not been entirely taken away by the Limited Liability Acts in cases of companies under those Acts. Mr. Chilcott thought that, if mines on the limited liability system were entirely beyond the *customary* jurisdiction of the Court, merchants had better not give credit to such mines.

The Vice-Warden said that the object of the Limited Liability Act was to abolish personal liability, except for calls. But, Mr. Chilcott thought that, even admitting that the *customary* remedy against the person of an adventurer were gone, the *customary* remedy against the materials might remain. The Vice-Warden was afraid that he could not help Mr. Marrack and Mr. Chilcott in this case, and that by the Limited Liability Acts his power to interfere in the case of mines carried on under the limited liability principle, was taken away. The remedy for creditors and contributors was laid down in the 19th and 20th Vic., and through that they must seek redress. His Honour commented on the injustice of the principle of limited liability to ordinary creditors. A company conducted on this principle might mortgage all the machinery and effects on the mine, and yet keep them there visible to the public; and a party might trust them, thinking that he had a lien upon the materials, in accordance with the ancient practice of the Court, until he sued for his claim. He considered that parties, whether working men or merchants, dealing with such companies, must adopt the plan of insisting upon ready money, and only deal with them upon such terms. It was quite absurd to give credit to such companies, unless some responsible person would come forward and give his guarantee for the payment of the debt.

THE WORTHING MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Various rumours having been circulated to the effect that 28,000 shares were about to be thrown in the market by the directors of this company, they wish to state that the total number they have on hand is only 8010, which they have offered rateably amongst the shareholders. Their reason for during this is to place them in a position to erect calcining and refining furnaces to reduce the ores to fine copper. This will effect a considerable saving in carriage, freight, &c. The report just received, states the ore raised during the month to be 250 tons, which will leave a large profit on the working, and that it can be raised in almost any quantity by the employment of additional labour. When the proper appliances for smelting are completed there is no doubt but that good profits will be made.

LLANFYRNACH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—A petition for winding-up this company has been presented to the Court of Bankruptcy by Mr. T. Turner, of Wolverhampton: the matter will be before Commissioner Goulbourn, March 7.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—A further call on the contributories, of 11*l.* 5s. per share, will be made by the Master of the Rolls on March 13.

GIGANTIC DEER, OR IRISH ELK.—Mr. John Glennon, naturalist, of Dublin (to whose sagacity we have before referred), has just succeeded in recovering a splendid specimen of this extinct animal. The width of the antlers from the extreme tines is rather more than 14 ft. 6 in.; the width of the palm about 2 ft. The frontiet tines are very remarkable, and somewhat in the shape of a large horse-shoe, attached by the centre of the radius. The skull and under jaw are entire. The whole is in an unusually good state of preservation, scarcely an injury to the most minute parts, and may safely be pronounced not only one of the largest but the most splendid example ever procured. Those who have the opportunity would be well rewarded by a visit.

BLENDE.

Tenders for 60 tons of Blende from the MINERA MINES, Wrexham, on Feb. 26.

	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	35	£3 5 6	W. Kernick.
„ 2	25	3 15 0	R. C. & W. Wright; Vivian & Sons.

Sold on the 28th February.

North Wh. Exmouth..	73	2 10 0	Vivian & Sons.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 12th February.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
North Wheal Exmouth	12	£10 19 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.

Sold on the 22d February.

Laxey	100	17 0 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Tenders for 425 tons of Lead Ore, from the MINERA MINES, Wrexham, on Feb. 26.

Lot 1	100	13 10 0	Panther Co.
„ 2	100	13 11 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
„ 3	100	13 8 6	ditto
„ 4	100	13 7 6	ditto
„ 5	25	13 11 0	Adam Eyton; Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold on the 28th February.

Westminster	100	13 1 6	Adam Eyton.
Maesysaafn	30	12 12 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Mount Pleasant	55	12 16 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Froniasa	18	13 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Hendre Ucha	9	12 3 0	ditto
ditto	4½	13 10 0	ditto
Bryntail	20	12 16 0	ditto
Pool Park	25	13 0 0	Newton, Keates, & Co

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 16th February.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
St. Day United	24	1	3	10	—	£1638 5 0	—Harvey & Co.

Sold on the 23d February.

So. Carn Brea	6	12	2	27	68 0 0	451 6 4	—Bissoe Co.
ditto	1	8	3	21	40 0 0	57 17 6	— ditto

Sold on the 26th February.

Gt. Wh. Busy Utd.	12	0	2	19	—	825 15 11	—Bissoe Co.
ditto	1	9	0	21	—	71 10 2	— ditto
Gt. Wh. Fortune	11	10	2	22	—	905 2 6	— —

Sold on the 27th February.

Redmoor	4	10	0	0	74 15 0	336 7 6	—Trethellan Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled February 6, and sold at Swansea February 26.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	100	13¾	£ 12 3 0	Cuba	88	13	£ 11 10 0
ditto	99	13¾	12 2 0	ditto	85	13½	11 10 0
ditto	96	13⅜	12 1 0	ditto	51	12⅝	11 5 0
ditto	84	14½	12 9 6	Precipitate	8	73½	66 5 0
ditto	79	14	12 9 0	ditto	7	66⅞	58 5 0
ditto	78	13¾	12 4 6	Berehaven	106	11	10 3 0
ditto	58	13⅝	12 4 6	ditto	73	9½	8 12 6
African	112	5⅝	3 17 6	Gt. Barrier	64	14½	13 13 0
ditto	105	5½	3 15 0	Acton	16	19¾	18 9 0
ditto	100	5½	4 7 0				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	594	£7263	15 0	Berehaven	179	£1705	10 6
African	317	1262	15 0	Great Barrier	64	873	12 0
Cuba	239	3501	0 0	Acton	16	295	4 0

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
P. Grenfell and Sons	199	£2412 18 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	7	407 15 0
Vivian and Sons	220¼	3011 5 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	223	2901 0 0
Mines Royal Company	109½	1334 15 6
British and Foreign Copper Company	96	1156 16 0
Mason and Elkington	179	1705 10 6
F. Bankart	58	709 1 0
Charles Lambert	205	828 15 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	112	434 0 0
Total	1409	£14,901 16 6

NO SALE on March 12.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10 3-16	£ 9 10 6	£115 18 0
Foreign	11 13-16	10 14 6	109 10 3
Sale	11⅝	£10 11 6	£110 3 0

Totals—British, 179; Foreign, 1230=1409 tons (21 cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	11 5-16	£10 10 0	£112 11 9
Foreign	20 7-16	19 0 8	103 19 2
Sale	18⅝	£17 5 9	£105 0 8

Totals—British, 242; Foreign, 939=1181 tons (21 cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Feb. 13, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Feb. 28.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Great Wheal Busy	80	£2 18 6	Fowey Consols	70	£6 4 6
ditto	76	3 0 6	ditto	61	7 10 6
ditto	74	1 18 6	West Damsel	80	4 1 0
ditto	61	2 11 6	ditto	58	3 19 6
ditto	60	2 13 6	ditto	53	4 0 0
ditto	55	2 11 6	ditto	52	4 7 6
ditto	40	3 7 0	ditto	40	3 16 0
ditto	33	6 0 6	ditto	37	4 5 0
ditto	25	2 14 0	South Crinnis	68	5 13 0
ditto	1	36 14 6	ditto	55	4 17 0
United Mines	90	3 15 6	ditto	37	14 1 6
ditto	88	3 15 6	New Treleigh	59	5 2 6
ditto	87	4 8 6	ditto	41	5 3 6
ditto	56	2 3 0	ditto	40	5 1 6
ditto	40	3 12 0	Craddock Moor	93	8 4 6
ditto	30	1 14 6	ditto	37	1 19 6
ditto	25	4 0 6	North Grambler	79	7 16 0
ditto	23	5 14 6	ditto	40	13 0 6
ditto	18	0 18 0	Gonamena	58	5 7 0
South Caradon	110	6 12 6	ditto	20	3 10 0
ditto	104	6 18 0	Grambler & St. Aubyn.	34	5 18 6
ditto	75	17 18 6	ditto	30	7 0 0
ditto	71	8 6 6	Great Crinnis	55	3 12 0
ditto	60	8 10 6	Creegbrawse	16	3 4 6
ditto	25	5 13 6	East Tolgus	16	4 4 6
Fowey Consols	74	7 3 6	North Busy	15	6 16 6
ditto	72	6 11 6	Falmouth & Sperris	15	2 17 0
ditto	71	6 4 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Great Wheal Busy	505	£1502	12 0	North Grambler	119	£1137	4 0
United Mines	457	1621	11 6	Gonamena	78	380	6 0
South Caradon	445	4035	3 6	Gram. & St. Aubyn	64	411	9 0
Fowey Consols	348	2341	2 0	Great Crinnis	55	198	0 0
West Damsel	320	1303	6 0	Creegbrawse	16	51	12 0
South Crinnis	160	1171	14 6	East Wheal Tolgus	16	67	12 0
New Treleigh	140	717	11 0	North Busy	15	102	7 6
Craddock Moor	130	838	0 0	Falmouth & Sperris	15	42	15 0

Average Standard ..... £129 12 0 | Average Produce 6⅜
Average Price per ton £5 10 6
Quantity of Ore ..... 2883 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 184 tons 1 cwt.
Amount of Money £15,922 6 0
LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £131 12 0.—Average Produce 6⅛
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £130 6 0.—Produce, 6½.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	120	£ 476 0 0
Vivian and Sons	391¾	2701 10 9
Freeman and Co.	266½	1349 16 9
Grenfell and Sons	339½	1807 11 3
Crown Copper Company	82 5-6	335 17 1
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	142½	547 0 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	604½	4073 1 7
Mason and Elkington	366½	1319 19 10
F. Bankart	112	581 15 0
Copper Miners' Company	146½	1124 1 9
C. Lambert	229	778 4 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.	104	717 12 0
Sweetland and Co.	38	109 16 0
Total	2883	£15,922 6 0

Copper ores for sales on Thursday next, at Pool.—Mines and parcels—Wheal Clifford and Consols 614—West Seton 562—South Frances 290—Wheal Basset 246—South Tolgus 221—North Roskear, &c., 216—East Basset 171—Wheal Seton and Pendarves 140—West Stray Park 114—Tolcarne 78—Tresavean 65—North Crofty 65—Wheal Harriett 54—South Wheal Basset 38—Great Onslow Consols 10—Tretoil 9.—Total, 2893 tons.

Copper ores for sales on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and parcels.—West Basset 612 Great Wheal Alfred 341—Parr Consols 310—Tolvadden 302—Alfred Consols and Leity 288—West Alfred Consols 169—Wheal Margery 161—Copper Hill 144—Wheal Buller 113—Great South Tolgus, 111—North Basset 77—Wheal Anna 71—Wheal Agar 64—East Rosewarne 55—Cilljah and Wentworth 51—South Crenver, 39—West Trevelyan 37—Wheal Uny 30.—Total, 2975 tons.

THIRD SALE IN FEBRUARY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop.
1851	3057	9¼	£18,257 17 0	£ 95 19 0	£65 14 0	£84 0
1852	3692	8¾	22,550 16 0	105 10 0	72 15 0	88 10
1853	4627	7⅞	38,643 17 6	155 1 0	116 12 0	126 0
1854	4419	6⅝	30,092 1 0	144 13 0	103 1 0	126 0
1855	4808	6	27,520 11 6	141 17 0	98 16 0	126 0
1856	5585	5⅜	26,956 11 6	139 18 0	89 2 0	126 0
1857	5266	5⅝	32,470 9 0	156 19 0	108 11 0	135 0
1858	4742	5⅞	28,010 7 6	148 16 0	101 10 0	126 0
1859	4572	5⅞	26,259 6 0	143 6 0	98 18 0	112 10
1860	4515	5⅝	24,955 16 0	148 7 0	99 1 0	117 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

BILLINS LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In 200 shares of £30 each, £20 paid.

These extensive mines are situated in the Halkyn Mountain, extending on the course of the lodes for upwards of a mile. It is scarcely possible to over estimate the importance of the works now being carried out. The captain writes, under date of Wednesday last:—"The flat spoken of in the reports is to be seen in your mine, with fine ore, mixed with spar, &c." This discovery is entirely independent of the main east and west lodes.

A limited number of shares in this undertaking are for disposal, at the upset price of £20 per share.

Applications for shares will be received up to Thursday next, by Mr. GEORGE HATTERS, 5, Cowper's-court, Cornhill; Mr. T. P. THOMAS, the secretary to the company, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street; or Messrs. HEMMING and Co., Royal Exchange.

THE SILVER BANK MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £5000, in 5000 shares of £1 each.

Calls not to exceed 5s. per share, at intervals not less than three months.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. H. CHANDLER, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham, Chairman.
Mr. JAMES WALMSLEY, 12, King-street, London.
Mr. GEORGE WARD, Finchfield, Wolverhampton.
Mr. J. F. DAVIS, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Mr. JAMES BAGNALL, New John-street, Birmingham.

BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England, Birmingham.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. Matthew Francis.
SECRETARY—Mr. Henry Peet.

OFFICE,—62, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

The Silver Bank Mines are situated two miles westward of the Devil's Bridge, near Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, in the centre of the most productive lead and silver-lead mines of that county; and the yield of the veins herein has already proved very remunerative.

A small amount of capital only is required to bring the mines into a profitable position. The permanency of the returns is unquestionable, as the surrounding mines have continuously declared large dividends for more than a quarter of a century.

Operations under this company have been limited, as only a part of the shares have been taken up. With a view to closing the share register, reports containing very comprehensive and interesting information, as also plans and sections, have been printed, which will be found well worthy of a careful examination.

The directors submit these particulars in good faith, and have agreed to take up more shares. The facts therein will enable any one to judge as to the *bona fide* character of this undertaking.

The reports set forth that the discoveries already made by the adit level may be truthfully valued at from £12,000 to £15,000, whilst below the adit a course of ore is laid open to the depth of 7 fms.

Reports and plans may be had on application at the office, as also the remaining unissued shares, upon which the two calls of 5s. per share already made on those issued must be paid. HENRY PEET, Sec.

62, Moorgate-street, February, 1861.

THE CRICCETH SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £30,000, in 10,000 shares of £3 each.

Deposit, 10s. on application, and £1 on allotment.

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, limiting the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his subscriptions.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ALEXANDER, Esq, Milford, Carlow.
AUGUSTUS CLAYTON, Esq., Coombe Bank, Sevenoaks.
Sir JAMES DOMBRAINE, 20, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
JOSHUA FINNER, Esq., South American Chambers, Cecil-street, Strand.
CHARLES HENEAGE, Esq., 3, Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.
Capt. JORDAN, Chertsey, Surrey.
Major-General MASON, Brompton.

BANKERS—Bank of London, Threadneedle-street, London.

BROKERS AND SHARE AGENTS.

Messrs. Ross, Lainson, and Bedford, 4, Lothbury, London.
Messrs. Orr and Co., 19, Waring-street, Belfast.
Messrs. J. and J Stephens and Co., 44, Dame-street, Dublin.
John K. Thomas, Esq., Bristol.

CONTINENTAL AGENT—Alfred Barber, Esq., Hamburgh.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. Robert Down.

OFFICES.

4, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.; 20, MOLESWORTH STREET, DUBLIN.

PROSPECTUS.

The increasing demand for slate for building as well as sanitary purposes, and its limited supply, makes a slate quarry, with even ordinary pretensions, a valuable and important possession; there are, in fact, few greater sources of wealth than slate quarries, when advantageously situated, and managed with economy and judgment.

This company has been formed for the purchase and working of a very valuable slate grant and quarry, extending under several farms and lands, known as Mynyddydnyfed and Bruch-y-Saint, situated in the parish of Cricceth, in the county of Carnarvon.

This quarry possesses advantages scarcely to be equalled by any in the principality; not only from the great depth and magnitude of the slate beds, but also from the judicious manner in which the workings have been laid out; and, from their present forward state, as will be seen from the reports annexed, the directors confidently anticipate that within two months from the time of commencing operations at the quarry a return of slate can be made, and a highly satisfactory dividend declared upon the first year's working.

The quarry is only one mile from the shipping port of Cricceth, to which the produce can be conveyed at the low charge of 2s. per ton.

With a capital of £10,000 it is estimated that from 5000 to 6000 tons of slate can be made during the first year of the company's operations, which, at the present selling value, will give a return of about £12,600; this, after deducting working expenses, and making ample allowance for all cost of management, may be expected to leave a surplus sufficient to pay from 30 to 35 per cent. upon the capital invested.

By increasing the amount employed in working the quarry, this return of profits can be proportionably enlarged.

The Mynyddydnyfed Quarry is held under a grant for 23 years, from the 1st of January, 1861, under very favourable conditions, and subject only to the limited royalty of one-fourteenth of the nett produce, and a dead rent of £5; an agreement has been entered into for the purchase of the quarry for the sum of £8000, of which the vendor has agreed to receive £4500 in paid-up shares.

Shareholders can at their option pay up the whole amount of their shares; in all such cases interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed upon the amounts so paid up, beyond the calls made for the time being.

The company being incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Acts with limited liability, no shareholder can, under any circumstances, be liable or responsible for any amount beyond the shares for which he has subscribed.

In order to prevent the possibility of failure, and loss arising from carrying on the company's operations with a deficient capital, all deposits will be returned in full, unless a sufficient amount of capital is subscribed to enable the directors, not only to purcase the quarry, but to carry on the working operations with the requisite vigour.

No special Articles of Association exist. The company being managed under the provisions of Table B of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, all matters of general importance will be decided by the shareholders at meetings summoned especially for this purpose.

Full prospectuses, with reports upon the quarry, and forms of application for shares, can be obtained from the brokers, or the secretary, at the company's offices.

THE PATENT ATMOSPHERIC MARINE SALVAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit 2s. per share, and 3s. per share in twenty-one days.

Future calls 5s. per share, at intervals of two months.

A contract having been entered into for the construction of Rainbird's celebrated apparatus for raising sunken vessels, it is requisite that applications for shares be sent in, without delay, to the Union Bank of Manchester, or to the offices, where prospectuses, &c., can be had, and the model seen in operation.

Last year 1811 vessels, valued at upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, were wrecked on the British coast. It is estimated on careful analysis that upwards of 100 per cent. dividend will be realised in the first year of operation. No shares will be allotted except to original shareholders after the construction of the apparatus.

52, Cross-street, Manchester. JOHN COWLE, Hon. Manager.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,

7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united businesses will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds	£500,000
Subscribed capital	447,180
Paid-up capital	137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of	220,000

The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.

From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.

HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,

SAILING FROM

LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Ship.	Captain.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
QUEEN OF THE MERSEY	ALLEN	1220	3750	March 25.
SHALIMAR	BROWN	1700	5000	April 20.
PRINCE OF THE SEAS	BROWN	1316	4000	May 20.
BLUE JACKET	WHITE	1559	4750	June 20.

Owing to the tides, the March packet will sail as above.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street; or SEYMOUR, PEACOCK, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

TO CAPITALISTS.—MESSRS. LEICESTER AND CO.,

INSPECTORS and VALUERS of MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to SELECT and INVEST CAPITAL in MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT and TRANSMIT the DIVIDENDS, charging £5 per cent. on their amount. Messrs. LEICESTER and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

Now ready, price 6d.,

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES,

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, which will come into operation on January 1, 1861.

Also, price 2s.,

GLOSSARY OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AND SMELTING TERMS.

Second edition, revised and much enlarged.

London: *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.; and of all booksellers and newsmen.

Now ready, price 1s.,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1860,

BEING THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.

The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in the MINING JOURNAL of December 31, 1859, and January 7, 1860.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,

published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—

Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER AND THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC., 1860, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Five Years, &c., is NOW READY.

Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.

Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

SPARGO'S PRICE CURRENT,

published every Wednesday, contains the highest and lowest quotation of every transaction officially recorded on the Stock Exchange, and the close market price of mining stock. Price, single copy, 6d.; annually, 15s., post free, payable in advance.

THOMAS SPARGO, sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., continues to EFFECT PURCHASES and SALES in EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK and SHARES. Commission, 2½ per cent.

Price 1s., by post 13 stamps, a

NEW WORK ON GASES, THE POWER OF EXPLOSIONS,

SEPARATE WINDINGS AND WORKING OF MINES.—Address, JOSEPH HEATON, Spring Close-street, Bank, Leeds; WM. HOPTON, St. Helens, Lancashire.

In cloth, price 6d.,

SLATE QUARRIES IN WALES CONSIDERED

AS AN INVESTMENT: WITH A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT STATE OF THE SLATE TRADE,

By THOMAS COOPER SMITH.

The wealth which has from time to time been extracted from the Mountains of Wales has elevated many men from the lowest ranks of life to affluence and independence, created squires and baronets, and added grandeur to the equipages of noblemen.—PARRY.

We are glad to find our old friend coming so prominently forward as an advocate for investment in slate quarries, and we can have no hesitation in recommending his small pamphlet as well worthy of attention. The author, who has been long engaged in slate quarries, has in a few pages brought before the public the position of the slate trade, as one that recommends itself in the most tempting form to capitalists for investment. The leading features of this small pamphlet go to show that the demand for slate exceeds at the present time any former period; that the supply is utterly inefficient for the wants of the trade; that the prices are high beyond all precedent; that the profits realised by most of the large quarry proprietors are upwards of 50 per cent.; and that extensive opportunities exist for opening other large quarries, and increasing the supply; but the work should be read to be appreciated. We can in a great measure confirm the statements made by Mr. Smith, from numerous correspondents who have from time to time induced us to draw attention to the wants of the trade, and the rare opportunity that exists for public companies to embark in this profitable branch of our commerce.—*Mining Journal.*

London: Printed and published by Ward, Brothers, 56, Bartholomew-close, E.C.; and to be had at the author's, 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street.

Price Sixpence,

SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE APPOINTMENT BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, TO AUDIT THE ACCOUNTS OF ALL JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES,

By JAMES HUTTON, Public Accountant.

London: Letts, Son, and Co., 8, Royal Exchange, E.C.

NEW GEOLOGICAL WORK.

A geological work of some interest to the iron trade, treating of the ironstone of the Cleveland district, North Yorkshire, is about to be published by Mr. A. Reid, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, from the pen of a gentleman every way qualified for the task, which promises, we understand, to add much additional information of a valuable character to our geological knowledge respecting that interesting locality, which has been the scene of the author's labours for many years, and, therefore, all interested in the subject may anticipate its perusal with pleasure. Those who have perused the MS., and who are well versed in the iron trade of the district, speak highly of the work.—*Mining Journal.*

Now ready, price 21s. (21s. 8d. by post), royal octavo, bound in cloth, lettered,

CLEVELAND IRONSTONE.—A TREATISE on the

IRONSTONE OF THE CLEVELAND DISTRICT, illustrated by a large Geological Map of part of the North Riding of Yorkshire, with coloured sections representing the whole of the consecutive strata between the lower lias and oolitic limestone; and also delineating the position of the ironstone deposit along the line of the North Yorkshire Railway, between the port of Whitby on the east and Stokesley on the west, of the iron field; together with remarks on ironstone mining, elucidated by plans, &c.

By JOSEPH BEWICK, Grosmont, Yorkshire.

Newcastle-on-Tyne: Printed and published by Andrew Reid, 40, Pilgrim-street (who will receive subscribers' names).

London: J. Weale, 59, High Holborn; and the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street

Price Threepence,

THE DANGERS OF NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY POLICY:

or, a Question for the Consideration of the Inhabitants of Newcastle, and the Surrounding Towns, Candidly Stated and Impartially Discussed.

By J. BAXTER LANGLEY, M.R.C.S., late Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, &c.

Newcastle: D. H. Wilson, Grey-street; W. E. Franklin, Central Station; and all booksellers.

8vo., with 20 woodcuts, 7s. 6d., a

PRACTICAL TREATISE ON COAL, PETROLEUM, AND OTHER DISTILLED OILS,

By A. GESNER, M.D.

Now ready, 2 vols., 8vo., with plates, boards, 18s.,

ENGINEERING PRECEDENTS FOR STEAM MACHINERY:

Embracing the Performances of Steam Ships, Experiments with Propelling Instruments, Condensers, Boilers, &c., accompanied by Analyses of the same, the whole being original matter.

By B. F. ISHERWOOD, Chief Engineer, U.S. Navy.

MULLER'S PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY.

With 530 woodcuts, and two coloured engravings, 8vo., 18s.

WEISBACH'S MECHANICS OF MACHINERY AND ENGINEERING.

2 vols., 8vo., with 900 woodcuts, £1 19s.

KNAPP, RONALDS, AND RICHARDSON'S CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY; OR, CHEMISTRY IN ITS APPLICATIONS TO THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. FUEL AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

VOL. I., in two parts. Most fully illustrated with 433 engravings, and four plates, 8vo., £1 16s. (This is the Second Edition of Knapp's Technology.)

VOL. II. contains Glass, Alum, Potteries, Cements, Gypsum, &c. With numerous illustrations, 8vo., £1 1s.

VOL. III. contains Food Generally, Bread, Cheese, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Milk, and Sugar. With numerous illustrations and coloured plates, 8vo., £1 2s.

QUEKETT'S (JOHN) PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Third Edition, with eleven steel and numerous wood engravings, 8vo., £1 1s.

In 2 vols., 8vo., Second Edition, with numerous wood engravings, price £2,

GRAHAM'S (T.) ELEMENTS OF CHEMISTRY: INCLUDING THE APPLICATION OF THE SCIENCES IN THE ARTS.

VOL. II., edited by H. WATT, F.C.S., just out, £1.

MITCHELL'S (J.) MANUAL OF PRACTICAL ASSAYING.

FOR THE USE OF METALLURGISTS, CAPTAINS OF MINES, AND ASSAYERS IN GENERAL.

Second Edition, much enlarged, with illustrations, 8vo., £1 1s.

QUARTERLY (THE) JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

VOL. XIII., 8vo., 1861, 13s.

H. BAILLIERE having a house in France, America, and Spain, is enabled to supply all scientific publications as soon as published. He also begs to call attention to his large stock of scientific works, of which a catalogue will be sent free on application.

London: H. Baillière, publisher, 219, Regent-street.

NEW PATENT ACT.—Mr. CAMPIN,

having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., now ADVISES and ASSISTS INVENTORS.

The CIRCULAR of INFORMATION gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

PENSTRUTHAL MINE.—Can the purser, who, I believe, is the purser of Lewis Mines also, or any of your readers, inform me, a shareholder, when the affairs of this mine are to be wound-up? Four years and upwards have elapsed since the sale of materials; and it cannot now be considered an improper enquiry as to when we may expect a dividend and settlement? The materials were reported by the purser worth 2500*l.*—W. GIBLY.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—I think it advisable that shareholders should look into the affairs of this company. Being on the mine a few days since, by what I saw and could learn from the agents, I find the mine is in a more healthy state than it has been for some time past. I was informed there were two of the most important points to come off in a few days, which I hope will turn out well. Some other matters of interest may be learned on enquiry.—C. W. R.: *Camborne.*

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—In your report of the proceedings at the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the above company I am represented as having "enquired what percentage of ore would pay for raising and bringing to market?" This was not my question, which was, that it having stated in the report that the produce of the mine lately worked was worth 40*l.* per fathoin, I wished to know what is the expense of bringing that fathom's worth to market? the expense of cutting being stated for "the north wall as at 3*l.* 10s."—P. YULE, Major-General.

WHEAL WELCOME.—Some particulars respecting the position and prospects of this mine will oblige—J. H.

EAST BERTHA CONSOLS.—This mine has suddenly disappeared from its place in the Share List, and now stands before us under its new title—"New East Bertha;" there being no alteration in the constitution of the company, so far as I can learn, except the slight change in the name. Are the parties to this alteration aware that Chancery proceedings are pending against those who signed a certain document some months since for the disposal of the shares, and under which shares are considered to have been purchased at too great a premium, at least in the opinion of those who are now proceeding for the recovery of their money?—A BROKER.

NORTH DOWNS MINE.—"A Shareholder" can ascertain all he requires on application at the office. We may, however, state that the report referred to was unavoidably omitted by us, in consequence of reaching so late.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—No meeting of the adventurers in this mine was held last week, as erroneously stated.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns of the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

Now ready, price 6s., or 7s postage stamps, Mr. THOMAS TAPPING on the COLLIERY AND ORE-MINE INSPECTION AND TRUCK ACTS. The work can be had from the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 5s.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—Now ready, price 6d., a Second Edition of the NEW MINE INSPECTION ACT; to which is appended the ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, which came into operation on Jan. 1.—To be had from the *Mining Journal* office, or through any bookseller in town or country.

MINING AND SMELTING GLOSSARY.—Now ready, price 2s., a NEW EDITION, enlarged, of THE ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING GLOSSARY; to which is added the SMELTING TERMS used in France, Spain, and Germany. Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, and may be obtained through all booksellers and newsmen.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING.—Now ready, price 1s., the "Progress of Mining in 1860," by J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., being the 17th Annual Review. To be had at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street; or of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 2, 1861.

We are at length in possession of the returns from the Board of Trade of the exports and imports of this country for the year ending Dec. 31, 1860. The details which we gave month by month during the eleven previous months prepared the public for the annual result, and all calculated on a very remarkable summing up of the year's proceedings, especially as respects the exports of the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom. The total under this head is no less than 135,842,817*l.*, which is an excess over the exports of 1859 of 5,431,288*l.*, when the aggregate was 130,411,529*l.* In 1858 the collective declared value was 116,608,756*l.*, so that the returns of 1860 show an augmentation in our shipping trade, of British industry alone, of 19,234,061*l.* over that year, notwithstanding the comparative cessation of large consignments to Australia and other places during 1860. The details are, consequently, of more than usual interest, and we insert the totals of the amounts sent to the principal places of interchange of commerce with Great Britain. Our own possessions received goods, the produce and manufacture of this country exclusively, to the value of 43,672,257*l.* in 1860, against 46,143,996*l.* in 1859, which, of course, is a considerable decrease, and accounted for, as already mentioned, by the diminished activity in the business with our several dependencies. The same result is shown in our intercourse with the United States, to whom we sent 22,553,405*l.* in 1859, and 21,643,111*l.* in 1860. To Germany we forwarded articles in 1860 to the value of 13,491,740*l.*, against 11,783,990*l.* in 1859. South America, in 1859, took to the extent of 8,739,036*l.*, but received to the amount of 11,443,677 in 1860. France, in 1859, received 4,754,354*l.*, and 5,249,681*l.* in 1860. Russia gives a decrease, being 3,267,732*l.* in 1860, whereas it was 4,053,060*l.* in 1859. In all the others there was an excess last year over the previous, and thus the great increase in general account is produced. We will, therefore, merely inumerate the totals of 1860:—Italy, 4,515,668*l.*; Turkey, 4,408,649*l.*; China, 3,267,732*l.*; Foreign West Indies, 2,669,968*l.*; Spain, 2,606,802*l.*; Egypt and Mediterranean ports, 2,479,719*l.*; Portugal, 1,847,635*l.*; Belgium, 1,611,899*l.*; Java, 1,413,915*l.*; Sweden and Norway, 1,044,751*l.*; Austrian territories, 993,634*l.*; West Coast of Africa, 966,981*l.*; Denmark, 729,877*l.*; Philippine Islands, 674,235*l.*; Syria and Palestine, 655,297*l.*; Mexico, 462,629*l.*; Greece, 343,548*l.*; Central America, 182,186*l.*; Wallachia and Moldavia, 172,862*l.*; Morocco, 171,209*l.*; Algeria, 43,754*l.*; South Sea Islands, 33,972*l.*; Persia, 31,585*l.*; Islands in Indian seas, 19,033*l.*; Cape Verd Islands, 16,097*l.*; Siam, 13,202*l.*; Tunis, 3580*l.*; East Coast of Africa, 2812*l.*; French possessions in India, 1403*l.*; African ports on the Red Sea, 903*l.*; Bourbon, 351*l.*; Greenland, 105*l.*

Of the general exports of 135,842,817*l.*, the declared value of articles identified with the mining interests was 28,640,070*l.*, against 28,270,215*l.* in 1859; consequently showing an excess of 369,855*l.* over last year, after allowing for a decrease in iron of 336,566*l.*, of 37,230*l.* in hardwares, and 13,677*l.* in tin. The greatest increase was in copper, which is 338,151*l.* over 1859; machinery, likewise, gives an improvement of 93,060*l.*; brass, 62,536*l.*; coals and culm, 51,526*l.*; and lead, 31,566*l.* What a complete answer is all this to those people who look disparagingly on British mining; indeed, there are some puerile enough to argue that our operations of this nature are of no moment; yet here we see the exports of these articles are equal to just one-fifth of the entire shipments of the kingdom. It is marvellous that these silly people never read, so as to be conversant with facts, instead of demonstrating their own ignorance by arguments such as we have described.

The extraordinary demand which existed for months during the latter part of the year for shipments of specie to various countries, and which has led to the existing high rate of discount, prepared us for a material difference between the imports and exports as respects gold and silver. We find that in 1861 we received 22,978,196*l.*, and exported 25,534,768*l.*, being, therefore, a balance against us of 2,556,572*l.* Of our receipts 12,584,684*l.* were gold and 10,393,512*l.* silver, while our exports were 15,641,578*l.* in gold, and 9,893,190*l.* in silver, leaving 3,056,894*l.* in gold against us, and 500,312*l.* in silver in our favour. The exports were—To France, 11,315,346*l.*; Egypt, in transit to India and China, 9,426,122*l.*; United States, 1,727,220*l.*; Spain, 756,064*l.*; Portugal, 602,476*l.*; Brazil, 524,312*l.*; Hanse Towns, 397,379*l.*; Belgium, 211,415*l.*; Holland, 134,913*l.*; British possessions in South Africa, 50,619*l.*; Danish West Indies, 50,170*l.*; Turkey, 109*l.*; Chili, 95*l.*; and other countries collectively, 338,528*l.* Our imports of gold and silver were—From Australia, 6,719,857*l.*; Mexico and South America, 5,705,267*l.*; United States, 4,792,582*l.*; France, 4,039,196*l.*; Belgium, 595,256*l.*; Hanse Towns, 419,717*l.*; Portugal, 252,274*l.*; Russia, 165,468*l.*; West Coast of Africa,

101,322*l.*; Malta, 38,385*l.*; Gibraltar, 27,390*l.*; Egypt, 14,410*l.*; Holland, 10,171*l.*; British Columbia, 7000*l.*; Spain, 6905*l.*; Turkey, 1924*l.*; and other countries, 81,072*l.* collectively.

It is very certain that Ministers of the Crown speak very much at random, like other men. In the House of Commons we have frequent examples of this, but one of the most remarkable, is the reply of Sir G. C LEWIS to Mr. KINNAIRD's question in relation to the enquiry into the health of miners employed in our metalliferous mines. It is curious in two respects. It brings to mind the strange want of knowledge which was betrayed at the Home Office in the first construction of the Colliery Inspection bill last year, when *all* Iron mines were *directly* brought under the Inspection Act, and *indirectly* mines of Copper, Tin, and Zinc. And, secondly, it shows how a hasty speech, made to shade over a blunder, such as that which pledged the promoters of the Inspection Bill to extend the enquiry to metalliferous mines, may be brought up, like the ghost of a forgotten sin, to plague the sinner at some unhappy time. Sir G. C. LEWIS now pushes his sin upon the shoulders of the people, feeling tolerably certain the ball will be beaten about until it is lost, or destroyed in the crowd.

No one, however, can deny that we have in our Metalliferous Mines many grave evils to deal with—many vital defects to remedy.

Cornwall has been almost invariably referred to as furnishing the most striking example of the influence of subterranean labours on the health of the miner. Within the last thirty years numerous papers have been written by medical men and by statistical enquirers, all of them going to show that the average duration of the life of a Cornish miner was exceeding low.

By one group of enquirers the cause of this has been assigned to imperfect ventilation. By another it has been traced to the effects of climbing from great depths; and by another we find the early disease induced in the miner referred to the imperfect sanitary arrangements of his own home. Each and all of these may have done their degrees of mischief, and in each of these there can be no doubt there is required the careful hand of improvement. The remarkable feature which has not been sufficiently examined in this problem is, that the miners of those districts where the mines are so shallow that no climbing is required—where the workings are so limited that the ventilation is beyond all question good—suffer from the same diseases, and perish at an equally early age with those who toil for an hour upon perpendicular ladders, and those who work at depths where the air cannot be quickly changed.

It appears to be one of the failings of human nature to shrink from close enquiry until the matter is thrust upon us in such a manner that there is no escaping from it. This is the case with the question of the diseases of miners. An isolated enquiry or two, carried out over a very limited area, has told a melancholy tale, and with this we have remained satisfied. One hundred and forty-two men are killed by an explosion: the land is stirred from one end to the other, and we establish a system of Inspection, in the firm hope of preventing the recurrence of those sad casualties. At the same time, more than six times the number of miners perish every year from causes which are preventable, above the total of those colliers whose lives are sacrificed to the terrors of the Fire Damp. If we look at the returns made by the Inspectors of Coal Mines from year to year, we find the preventable casualties have been but very slightly reduced; consequently, but little is gained by mere Government Inspection. Why, then, should we look to the Government—who, as a rule, do things very imperfectly—to institute an enquiry, when we should organise it ourselves?

Men die in the very prime of their days, and we are satisfied that it is within human means to prolong their lives. We desire to obtain all the information, from every district, which can be brought together. The MINING JOURNAL is open to the discussion, and, avoiding any expression of opinion, we solicit carefully authenticated returns of disease and death from every mining locality.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Shall we have GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF TIN, IRON, COPPER, AND OTHER METALLIC MINES? is a question which should receive the immediate and serious consideration of every member of the mining community; they have now the opportunity of preventing a fearful and needless sacrifice of human life, and surely they will not let so desirable an opportunity pass without securing the working miner every possible benefit which the performance of Sir G. C. LEWIS's promise can effect. With respect to the fatal casualties connected with the working of collieries, the most reliable statistics show that 220,000 persons are continually employed in colliery operations, and that of this number an average of 990 are annually sacrificed through accidents; and if we take similar statistics with regard to our metallic mines, we shall find that the sacrifice is not less alarming.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, Mr. R. Q. COUCH, M.R.C.S., read an elaborate paper, "A Statistical Investigation into the Mortality of the Miners in the District of Lelant," from which we compile the following table, showing the total number of deaths in the district during the respective years; the number of deaths amongst miners, and the percentage of the deaths amongst miners from pulmonary diseases, accidents, &c.:—

Year.	Total deaths in district.	Of these were miners.	Per cent. died of pulmon. dis.	Killed.	Various diseases and old age.
1838	129	26	46·14	11·53	42·33
1839	118	7	71·42	—	28·58
1840	122	16	68·75	12·50	18·75
1841	117	15	73·33	6·66	20·01
1842	160	12	50·00	16·66	33·34
1843	133	14	57·14	14·28	28·58
1844	213	16	75·00	6·25	18·75
1845	109	14	57·14	—	42·86
1846	127	16	56·12	12·50	31·38
1847	125	21	57·13	10·00	32·87
1848	131	13	69·23	—	30·77
1849	115	17	64·70	11·76	23·54
1850	140	14	57·13	7·14	35·73
1851	216	21	38·09	23·81	38·10
1852	177	21	61·90	9·52	28·58
1853	183	23	56·62	17·39	25·99
1854	166	28	60·71	14·28	25·01
1855	149	23	52·16	13·04	34·80
1856	182	20	55·00	10·00	35·00
1857	144	21	52·37	4·76	42·87
Averages..	147·8	17·9	59·00	10·10	30·90

To render this table more intelligible, it may be stated that the population of the district under consideration was 7631 in 1841, and 8276 in 1851. The number of men engaged in mining operations amounts to about 1000, but this must not be taken as even an approximation to the number *living* in the district; for adjoining are the parishes of Towednack, Zennor, and St. Ives, all of which send forth men to work in the mines of Lelant, &c. Mr. COUCH's tables, from which the above is taken, have reference, he says, "solely to the deaths occurring within a certain boundary; but the miners resident there may be, and probably are, much less than the number (1000) here indicated, which has reference to such as *work* within the district." From this it is apparent that the figures given as showing the effect of working in mines in causing death from pulmonary diseases is lower than it should be, since it cannot be supposed any large proportion of deaths from these diseases occur at the place of *work*.

But taking the Lelant district alone, and as shown by the above table, the deaths from pulmonary diseases amongst miners are twice as numerous as amongst the general population; and it is not unfairly argued that the introduction of an improved system of ventilation and hauling would diminish this useless and unnecessary sacrifice of human life. The opinion seems to be very general that no hope can reasonably be entertained that any safer or more healthful mode of working will be introduced without the interference of the Government, and the adoption of compulsory measures—Cornishmen, as a rule, being wedded to old customs, and consequently most averse to encroachments upon them, and the Cornish system being generally carried into all districts where metallic mines are worked by the Cornishmen, whose services are almost invariably enlisted for commencing and laying out the works.

Even taking the most favourable view of the healthfulness of metallic mines, it appears that the sacrifice of life from preventable causes is much greater than in collieries. We have seen that amongst miners the deaths from pulmonary diseases are twice as frequent as amongst the general population of the district; and even taking but one-third of the excess shown by the above table (this will far more than compensate for any argument that coal mining also induces similar diseases) it will be found that the comparison between metallic mines and collieries are unfavourable to the latter, or, in other words, that Governmental inspection is more requisite in metallic mines than in collieries. Thus amongst the 220,000 colliers continually employed, the deaths from accidents annually amount to 990, or 4·5 in 1000. In the Lelant district, where 1000, or perhaps a less number of metallic miners are employed, the deaths from all causes amongst them amount to 18 per annum. Of these 59 per cent. arise from pulmonary diseases, and over 10 per cent. from accidents in the working of the mines, or taking one-third only of the pulmonary diseases as resulting absolutely from working in the mines, we have—Deaths (accidents) caused by working in collieries per 1000 workmen, 4·5; deaths caused by working in metallic mines per 1000 workmen (killed 1·8 per mille; pulmonary diseases, 3·6 per mille), 5·4.

From this it will be seen that the metallic mines are *twenty* per cent. more dangerous than collieries; but as in metallic mines many of the deaths are caused by a slow process of poisoning, whilst in collieries the casualties are sudden and extensive, they have been too long unheeded. Let us now hope that our metallic mines will be made as healthful as our collieries, and that Sir CHARLES LEMON, Mr. COUCH, of Penzance; Dr. BARHAM, of Truro; Mr. ROBERT HUNT, and others, who have laboured so incessantly to prove that the early death of the miner might be prevented, will receive the thanks of the mining community for having opened the way for the introduction of governmental interference.

MINERS' ASSOCIATION OF CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.—A meeting of the local executive committee for the West Central District was held at the Institution Hall, Redruth, on Feb. 20, for the purpose of making arrangements for working the classes already formed in this district, when it was resolved—"That the classes established at Redruth and Camborne shall at once have the services of Mr. Charles Twite, lecturer on Applied Physics and Mechanics, and that the evenings of meetings shall be Mondays and Fridays at Redruth, and Tuesdays and Wednesdays at Camborne." It was also resolved—"That such arrangements as can be made by Mr. Twite shall be effected by him for giving instruction to a class at Marazion, without interfering with those at Camborne and Redruth." Mr. Pearce, the educational secretary, reported to the meeting that the class at St. Agnes is in good working order, and that he visits it once in three weeks.

Mr. H. C. Salmon (of Truro) delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening to the members of the mining class established at Camborne (Mr. R. H. Pike, of Camborne, occupying the chair), "On the Exaggerated Importance which is attributed to Science as an Auxiliary of Practical Industry." He first stated that the pursuit and attainment of truth is the great object of science, and he illustrated its importance and relation to practical industry by reference to the important industries in Great Britain and those on the Continent. The pursuit of science in every form is useful and commendable for the truths which it reveals; but the pursuit of the higher branches of science should not in all cases be expected to render essential aid to practical industry. If applied in a practical manner, as is contemplated by the Miners' Association, science, or such of its branches as could be successfully applied in facilitating the operations of mining in the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire, will then be of much advantage. He spoke of the desirability of carrying out another object of the association—that of getting the mining engineers and agents of Cornwall together, to have a means of intercommunion amongst themselves, as is now done by other bodies of individuals who are engaged in prosecuting important branches of industry, and thus to secure their aid and co-operation by furnishing the record of their experience, which would be very valuable, as it would be the result of successful mining and great practical experience.

IRON MAKING—SELF-ACTING PUDDLING MACHINE.—In a former Journal we referred to an invention for puddling without manual labour, patented by Mr. W. H. Tooth, and we have this week taken the opportunity of witnessing the apparatus in actual work. The object of this invention is to substitute mechanical for manual labour. The body of the puddling-furnace, or churn, is a cylinder of wrought-iron, lined with fire-bricks, and the fire-box is a cubical iron case, also lined with fire-bricks, mounted on flanged wheels, which run on iron rails, and serve to take the fire-box from behind the puddling-furnace whilst the puddled balls are being withdrawn. The process of working is as follows:—After the furnace has been got up to a proper heat the charge is introduced; the vessel is kept standing till it is melted, about 20 minutes; the furnace is now slowly rotated by steam-power, the iron boils, breaks through the supernatant slags, comes to nature, falls, gathers itself into balls, and forms a mass at the bottom of the furnace; the workman now inserts his tool to cut it into suitable-sized lumps. The engine is set on to drive the churn at a quicker speed, that the lumps may roll round and shape one another, and solidify. The fire-box is now shunted away, the tools attached to a crane affixed to the frame of the machine are inserted; well formed puddled balls are extracted, and sent away for the after processes. The fire-box is shunted by a winch into its place, the furnace is re-charged, and the process repeated. The iron made in this way is of first-rate quality; when broken shows a beautiful fibrous fracture, and it is said has been proved to 28 tons per square inch. The advantages claimed for this apparatus are—that a single overlooking puddler, with three labourers per shift, can work six furnaces, with a diminished consumption of coals, less loss, and greater speed, than by the hand-labour process; also as steam action is more regular and untiring, a more uniform product. To drive a machine which has made 15 tons of puddled balls in a week requires so little power that two men can turn it. The invention is simple and ingenious, and will, doubtless, command the attention it deserves from the trade generally.

NEW TREATMENT OF PLATINUM ORES.—At the Royal Institution, Prof. Faraday explained a new process invented by M. Deville, of Paris, for reducing the ore of platinum on a large scale; he had hoped that M. Deville would have been present with his apparatus, and have melted as much as 30 lbs. or 40 lbs. of platinum at one time, but circumstances beyond control had prevented his coming. The Professor then proceeded to explain the condition in which platinum is found, and the nature of the process by which M. Deville separates it from the substances with which it is usually associated. There are several metals which are generally found combined with platinum, and do not occur without it, including rhodium, iridium, osmium, and palladium. Of those metals some are as heavy as platinum—osmium being heavier, and they possess, like it, the peculiar and valuable property of resisting the action of acids. The three principles on which M. Deville depends for freeing platinum ores from their impurities are intense heat, its application by blast and vaporisation; the associated metals being dissipated in fumes. The process of separating platinum in a pure state, as at present practised, is to dissolve the metal in nitro-muriatic acid, and then deposit it, and afterwards to reduce it to a metallic state by heat. The spongy platinum thus produced is intensely heated and hammered, by which means its particles become welded together and form the solid metal. Specimens of platinum in various forms were exhibited; and the power of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, and of the voltaic battery to melt it, was illustrated by several brilliant experiments. In M. Deville's process he employs the hydro-oxygen blow-pipe acting in a small chamber, or crucible of lime; but before subjecting it to heat, he mixed the ore with an equal weight of the sulphuret of lead, and with half its quantity of metallic lead, by which means the lead forms an alloy with the platinum, and melts at a comparatively low heat, while the iron, the copper, and some of the other impurities of the ore combine with the sulphur, and form a slag. The effect of lead in reducing the fusibility of platinum was shown by several experiments, in one of which a small piece of lead, placed on a piece of platinum foil, when heated quickly burnt a hole in the foil. The lead and the other impurities combined with platinum are then driven off in vapour by the application of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe in the lime crucible, by which the metals are exposed to the confined heat of the lime light. The vaporisation of different metals by heat was illustrated by varied experiments, in which even gold and silver were converted into vapour by the action of the voltaic battery. The latter experiment was varied by throwing the image of the charcoal points on a screen, when the luminous green vapour passing between them produced a beautiful effect. By the process of vaporisation the lead and all other metals are separated from the platinum, with the exception of the rhodium and the iridium; but it is stated that the presence of the small quantity of those metals improves the quality of platinum by increasing its infusibility and its resistance to the action of acids. Drawings on a magnified scale of the apparatus employed by M. Deville were exhibited, from which it appeared that the lime crucible, in which upwards of 40 lbs. weight of the metal is melted at a time, is not more than 8 in. long.

ECONOMIC COLONIAL MACHINERY.—In the *Mining Journal* of April 21 we referred to the invention by Mr. John Walker, of City-road, of several ingenious contrivances for colonial use—a cotton or wool packing press, a sugar cane splitting-machine, &c.—but reserved part of the description until the patent rights were fully secured. The packing-press is a simple screw press, worked by hand, yet possessing a power quite sufficient for accomplishing all the objects to which the hydraulic packing press is applied. The wool or cotton to be compressed is fed into an oblong vertical box, formed of stout sides, temporarily and accurately bolted together, and made to run along a small iron guideway to a stop, which ensures its remaining precisely under the follower. The canvas bag in which the wool or cotton is to be shipped is placed in the lower half of the box before the box is filled; and previous to applying the pressure of canvas to form the the upper cover is placed on the follower; it is then screwed down by the turning of a wheel affixed to a shaft, upon which is a toothed wheel, taking into a toothed rack on the periphery of the circular plate fixed upon the vertical screw, which forces down the follower. The machine is small, and easily transported to any distance from the coast, whilst the difference which it would make in the cost at which the wool could be brought to this country, would be immense. The invention for expressing juice from cane consists in constructing and arranging rolls in such manner that on cane being fed to them from a feeding table, hereafter described, they first split the cane, and cause the inside thereof to be turned downwards before passing between the pressing rollers, whereby the juice is extracted without being made to pass through the bark or rind of the cane. The inventor grooves one of the bottom rolls, and leaves a ridge or projection more or less angular between every two grooves, and upon a feed table he fixes a rack, containing as many compartments for the reception of canes as there are projections on the roll, and arranges the compartments in such manner that the centre of each cane shall be delivered directly over the ridge to which the feed compartment corresponds. On the machinery being set in motion, and the canes being fed in, as before explained, over the ridged and under a plain roll, the ridges split the canes, and the rotary motion of the rolls passes them on inside downwards, and bark or rind upwards between the same upper and a plain under roll, whereupon the juice is expressed, and is received in a trough placed for the purpose. The importance of this latter invention to our West Indian colonies cannot be overrated; the machine requires less power to work it than the old mill, and at the same time a larger percentage of sugar is got out. With the old mill the rind of the cane is pressed together, so that it requires great pressure to extract the juice—the tendency being to close the cane, while at the same time the juice in passing through the rind imbibes a great portion of the vegetable matter, which is very detrimental to the sugar. Not so with this machine; every cane as it enters the feeding rolls is effectually split on the outer side, and turned inside out; by this most effective operation the juice runs freely into the receiver beneath, without passing through the rind of the cane. In this way clean sugar is procured with less labour, there being only one thickness of rind instead of two, as in the old mill. Upon small farms the power of men or cattle may be availed of, but the machines are equally effective, in proportion to size, when made large for steam or water-power.

MECHANICAL VENTILATION.

As it is desirable, theoretically at least, to remove the necessity for employing large furnaces in collieries, where the complaint is too often heard that the air is dangerously explosive, and that safety can only be ensured by carefully protecting all lights from contact with it, there is certainly some encouragement for inventors to exert themselves to contrive an apparatus which has the advantages of the furnace without its objections. M. Lemielle, whose invention for raising and lowering mine cages was fully referred to in the *Mining Journal* of Feb. 16, some years since introduced an improved exhausting-fan, which has been severely tested at many Belgian mines, and found to answer admirably the purpose intended, and at the same time to necessitate no outlay for repairs—the wear and tear being absolutely imperceptible. Concerning the operation of the machine, the director of the celebrated mines of Sars-Longchamps and Bouvy, at Saint Vaast, writes that it has always worked in the most satisfactory manner, the colliers never having complained of want of air. From the time the fan was first erected, in 1853, down to the end of 1859, no repairs whatever had been needed, and he was not aware that any, even to the time he wrote, June 1860, had been found requisite. The ventilator has likewise been for some time in use at the Mines of Azincourt and St. Auguste, and the officials, after four years' trial, declare that with a very moderate speed the results obtained during that time have been very satisfactory; the consumption of fuel is not large, and as to its maintenance it is insignificant, although it has been continually in operation.

With the mechanical details of this invention many of our readers are already acquainted, papers describing it having been read some two years since by Mr. Laurent before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and before the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers; it is a rotatory pump of the most ingenious yet simple construction; the wings, or doors, which form the pistons are so arranged that whilst in the act of aspiration they fill a very large space, but as soon as they have done their duty they collapse, so to speak, and return ready for another stroke with the smallest possible waste of air. The machine may be thus described:—The cylinder is a large circular chamber of brickwork, or masonry, and the rotation of a piston within this chamber creating a partial vacuum behind it, draws a current of air through the upcast and discharges it into the atmosphere. The piston consists of three doors, or wings, fixed upon a vertical hexagonal support of the diameter, from a given angle to that directly opposite, of which is about two-thirds the diameter of the cylinder. The wings are fixed on the alternate angles, and their outer ends are connected by connecting rods with an axis in the centre of the cylinder. Now, as the axis upon which the hexagon rotates is so placed that the angles of such pass as closely as practicable to one side of the cylinder, it is evident that the doors may be made to open in the pumping half of the rotation, and to close in the return half; and it is in this that the Lemielle ventilator has proved so successful. The outer ends of the connecting rods are always close to the side of the cylinder, but as the angles of the hexagon are sometimes nearly in contact with the side, and sometimes one-third of the diameter (of the cylinder) away from the sides of it, it will be apparent that as the angles approach the sides of the cylinder the doors are drawn in towards the side of the hexagon, and that as the angles recede from the side of the cylinder the doors open out from the side of the hexagon. The double centre is obtained by the use of a fixed crank: the axle is in the centre of the hexagon, and the arm in the centre of the cylinder. The hexagon is fixed to the upper end of the axle, which is a rotating pivot, the lower part of the said hexagon being furnished with a bearing, or bush, to work round the lower end of the axle, which is fixed and immovable. The connecting rods work round the arm of the crank with the effect we have mentioned.

We understand that the apparatus is in use at the Ashton Vale Works, at Bristol, and although the machine is but of one-half the power usually employed, it has proved sufficient to permit of the works being considerably extended, and rendered much more productive. Mr. Knight, the manager of the works, has expressed his willingness to allow visitors to examine the machine, and to explain its advantages.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FEB. 28.—The Coal and Iron Trades here may be described as particularly quiet at present; they cannot be said to be active, yet a good business is done at most of the principal works. The prices received for coal, although not high, are tolerably remunerative; but the prices of iron are much too low; indeed, we hear of sales of pig-iron being forced in some cases at prices far from remunerative. The miners of the Spital Tongues Colliery are at present striking for an advance of prices; and at the Elswick Colliery a similar strike is feared, as the owners have given notice of a reduction in prices amounting to about 15 per cent. The high main water on the Tyne continues to rise rapidly, which causes some alarm at existing collieries. The metal tubbing which keeps this water back has, consequently, been overhauled and repaired in some cases; and at the Felling Colliery preparations are making to insert tubbing at one of the shafts, the water being expected to reach it shortly. The various railway projects before Parliament in connection with this district are now attracting much attention. Those are the North-Eastern Company's Conside Branch Bill; the North-Eastern and Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Amalgamation Bill; the Stockton and Darlington Railway Bill; the proposed new branches and extensions of the Blyth and Tyne Railway, and the Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale Railway Bill. The object of the North-Eastern Company is evidently to secure a complete monopoly of the traffic of the entire east coast. This the public generally, and the various Chambers of Commerce, &c., appear to be fully alive to; and a very determined opposition is organised for the purpose, if possible, of preventing the carrying of those measures. The public have not confidence that they will be fairly treated with respect to railway charges and general facilities, should this gigantic company achieve the position aimed at. It is true that this opposition is led to a certain extent by Mr. Glynn, on behalf of the North British Railway; and this circumstance has led to counter charges as to the opposition merely being that of a rival company. But this, on a view of the whole question, can hardly have much weight, as no parallel can be drawn as to the position of the two companies. Should the North-Eastern be kept in its present position, the effect will be a wholesome competition as it regards the traffic in every direction. The subject has been considered and discussed, and petitions have been resolved on to the House of Commons from most of the public bodies in the North against the North-Eastern schemes.

At an influential meeting at Bellingham, Mr. Glynn, of Newcastle, gave a comprehensive account of the proceedings of the North-Eastern Company in respect to the general charges for goods traffic, and for the carriage of passengers. He stated that the total revenue of this company amounted to 1,076,316*l.* for the half-year ending December, 1860, and the expenses of working this enormous establishment 486,634*l.*; and analysing the passenger traffic the total amount received for this branch of traffic was 425,506*l.* The rates which the North-Eastern Company had power to levy are—3d. for first-class passengers, 2d. for second, and 1¼d. for third-class passengers. But the general charges which had been made by other railway companies throughout the kingdom was much less. The consequence was a larger extra taxation was put on the public of the North of England by reason of those heavy rates. A calculation had been made to show how much the public did suffer by being under the dominion of the North-Eastern Railway, and he found upon the first-class fares there had been an excess of 33⅓ per cent., amounting to 29,126*l.* 1s. 11d., upon the second-class passengers they pocketed 24,496*l.* 14s. 1d., and upon the third-class passengers 12,763*l.* 7s. 7d.; the entire amount being 66,385*l.* 16s. 6d., which they had levied in the shape of additional fares on the public of the North of England.

A very important scheme is the Newcastle, Derwent, and Weardale Railway Bill; this line is intended to afford railway facilities to the important iron district at Consett, and one feature of the scheme is the connection proposed to be established with the River Tyne by a branch to the new quay at Gateshead. This will affect the interest of the inhabitants of Gateshead particularly, and also of Newcastle, as a bridge at a suitable level is to be thrown over the Tyne at Redheugh, so as to communicate with the North-Eastern Railway at the central station. It will also open out a new route to Liverpool and the west coast by means of the Wear Valley, thus creating an independent route to the midland and western counties of England from Newcastle. The importance of this can hardly be overrated, not only as a preventative to monopoly in railway traffic, but as a means of vastly extending the traffic of the Tyne and other north-eastern ports. The Tyne trade in imports is not very extensive, but this trade will, no doubt, be much extended, and this internal communication must materially assist this result.

An awful locomotive boiler explosion occurred on Saturday on the Blyth and Tyne Railway. This is the second boiler explosion which has occurred on this short line within a brief period. This line which, comparatively speaking, possesses only a very limited number of engines, has acquired an unenviable notoriety in this respect. In this case the engine was standing at the Blyth station at eight o'clock a.m., being in readiness to convey a train to Percy Main. The locomotive is described as an old one of small dimensions, and had been regularly run on the line as No. 14, or the *Wasp*—a suitable name, it appears. The fireman was on his place on the tender, and the engine-driver on the

ground at the side. The boiler, without giving any warning, burst at the sides and bottom. The engine-driver was blown a distance of 15 yards, and his thigh bone broken, and was also slightly scalded, but is expected to recover. The fireman was only slightly injured, but no other person, which appears miraculous, as the shell of the boiler was completely blown away in lateral directions. A large plate from the boiler was driven through an upper story into a house adjoining. The corresponding plate on the opposite side being blown into the slake near the River Blyth; another piece was hurled high into the air, and fell in the Town Hall at Waterloo, a distance of nearly ¼ mile, while another alighted in a house near.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

FEB. 26.—No change can be reported in the state either of the Iron or the Hardware Trades of the two great manufacturing centres of this county, and general dullness continues to characterise most branches of these trades. In North Staffordshire some of the miners are unwilling to accede to the reduction of wages determined on by the masters, but, as far as present appearances go, their yielding has become a measure of absolute necessity. The demand for domestic coal certainly continues tolerably active, but as the season advances it must decline; and for the iron-works there is a considerable diminution in the consumption.

A petition for private arrangement has been filed by Messrs. Beesley and Farmer, of the District Iron-works, Smethwick. It is estimated that the liabilities amount to about 30,000*l*. The failure was not generally anticipated. The firm is of old standing, and their stoppage has excited considerable anxiety.

Some French lock manufacturers visited Willenhall last week, and made careful enquiries respecting the produce of that town, which is largely engaged in the manufacture of locks. From what transpired, it appears that French taste, as is pretty well known, requires a much higher degree of ornament than the artizans of this district are generally capable of producing at present. In stamping keys, however, in japaning the surfaces of locks, and in some other departments, the English locksmiths are considerably in advance of the French, and the visitors appeared to be of opinion that keys in a crude form might with advantage be exported to France.

A circular has been sent to the ironmasters in this district inviting an inspection of a self-acting puddling-machine, the invention of Mr. W. H. Tooth, and which is being exhibited in operation at Stepney, London. It is stated that puddled balls are by this machine actually produced without manual labour. The invention consists of a rotary cylinder lined with firebricks, which are so placed as to leave lines of projection something like those in a churn, or in one of Bedford's washing machines. In this cylinder the iron is puddled, the fire passing through it. An invention very similar in character was patented as early as 1853 by Messrs. Walker and Warren, the principal inventor being Mr. Bernard Percy Walker, cut nail manufacturer, of this town. It is not, so far as we know, in actual use; but it is understood that the inventor has not abandoned hopes of getting it adopted, and it is rather difficult to see how Mr. Tooth's invention can escape the claim made in the patent of Messrs. Walker and Warren.

The half-yearly meeting of the Wolverhampton Gas Company was held on Tuesday, and the usual dividend of 8 per cent., free of income tax, was declared, and the directors were able to announce a reduction in the maximum price of gas from 4s. 2d. to 3s. 9d. per thousand cubic feet. A shareholder observed that he had known the price of gas to be 12s. 6d.

The half-yearly meeting of the South Staffordshire Railway Company was held in Birmingham to-day. The main business done consisted in the declaration of the dividend of 4½ per cent., payable under the terms of the lease with Mr. M'Lean, and the consolidation of the 12*l*. shares which are paid up into stock. It was intended to have made changes in the direction consequent upon the lease of the line to the London and North-Western Company, but, as the transfer of the present lease was not completed, and for other reasons, the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight.

The Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce has considered the Bankruptcy Bill of the Attorney-General, and approved of its general features. They, however, object to estates exceeding 300*l*. in value being, under any circumstances, administered by County Courts. They also desire that the trade assignee need not necessarily be a creditor, but that he be paid out of the estate. Any real improvement in the administration of bankrupts' estates, or more thorough investigation of their affairs and conduct, must be looked for by the creation of a class of men devoted to such work, and who will have a professional interest in doing it thoroughly. The chamber also insist that a jury should, in all cases, act in cases of charges of fraud against any bankrupt.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

FEB. 28.—The Iron Trade, between the course adopted by the Bank of England, the unsettled state of matters abroad, and other influences frequently discussed in the *Mining Journal*, remains languid as ever; and, indeed, the general anxiety becomes deeper as each successive phase of the American differences is developed; while the European political horizon, notwithstanding what has recently transpired, is by no means such as to lead to the indulgence of a hope that a speedy resumption of business transactions in that direction will take place, or that a spring trade is at all possible. Indeed, I know of a large establishment in my own immediate locality whose manufacturing operations were lately reduced by 24 hours each hand per week, solely in consequence of the Italian complications, where the make has been just still further reduced in a similar degree. This certainly does not present an appearance of growing confidence, especially as I am told the firm have plenty of orders on hand, if they will only risk carrying them out. In all parts of the district the complaints made show the pressure existing. Of the Monmouthshire hills I have repeatedly reported unfavourably. In one large parish there, out of nine blast-furnaces but two are in full operation. The distress prevalent is met, as far as possible, by public subscriptions, while the poor rates are extraordinarily high. Thence all the way through Glamorganshire symptoms of the unsatisfactory state of trade are to be met with on every hand. Not a single cargo of iron left the port of Newport or Swansea last week, and from Cardiff the following is the meagre return of exports of that metal:—67 tons bar and bundle, for Nantes, by T. Hertz; 102 tons bar and 133 tons bundle, for Galatz, by W. Crawshay; 154 tons bar and nail-rod, for Oporto, by Brune, Silva, and Co.; and for Bilboa, 141 tons rail, by the Aberdare Iron Company.

The Coal Trade presents the briskness it has so long sustained. In connection with this branch, the *Cambrian* gives publicity to a statement that Messrs. Nixon, Taylor, and Co., the owners of the Navigation and other large collieries at Mountain Ash, Aberdare, &c., are about to extend their shipments of coals to Swansea, and that a narrow gauge line is being laid down, which will connect their collieries with Aberdare, whence the coals will be brought down the Vale of Neath Railway to Swansea. The Messrs. Nixon, Taylor, and Co., are among the principal shippers at Cardiff, the coal from their collieries being in great demand, and always finding a ready market. Doubtless, adds the journal mentioned, when the arrangements have been completed a greatly increased shipping trade will accrue to Swansea, beneficial alike to the port and also to the numerous shareholders of the Vale of Neath Railway.

In the Tin Trade, generally speaking, much depression exists. One or two works in Monmouthshire are doing next to nothing, while in the adjoining county of Glamorgan several present the same deplorable condition. A gentleman from the Swansea Valley makes the following observations:—"Never in the history of the tin-plate trade has it been in such a depressed state. The make is not half what the machinery could perform, and yet at the works and warehouses stocks are accumulating to an alarming extent. The exports to New York have dwindled to the smallest insignificance, and as things are, it would be next to folly to attempt to force sales."

The week's coal exports from Cardiff and Newport were about an average. From Swansea about 4500 tons of coal were sent foreign, in addition to about 1000 tons of patent fuel. For Bilboa, nearly 23,000 gallons of creosote were exported for railway purposes. Among the arrivals from abroad are 200 tons of cobalt ore, 90 tons of unwrought copper, and 236 tons of copper regulus, for Richardson and Co., from Coquimbo; 170 tons of unwrought copper and 125 tons of copper regulus, for H. Bath and Sons, from Caldera; and 679 tons of copper ore, from the Cobre Mining Company, Cuba.

Some important railway meetings in connection with this district have taken place during the present week. On Friday, at the half-yearly meeting of the South Wales Company a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum was declared. The Chairman, Mr. Talbot, M.P., in his address to the shareholders, referred to the network of railways projected all over South Wales. With respect to the central lines to connect Milford with Manchester, they would not, in his opinion much affect, either one way or the other, the interests of the South Wales Company. However, it was not for the interests of the South Wales that either of them should get to Carmarthen. In that event, it would be better that they should lay down a third rail for the narrow gauge, thence to Milford, than to permit the construction of a narrow gauge line parallel to their own. The Chairman also alluded to the project to make a line from Neath to Swansea along the level tract which extended by the seashore between those two towns. No doubt the coal traffic of the Vale of Neath would pass over that line, but it should be remembered that the South Wales Company had a very costly line between Neath and Swansea, which they had constructed for the accommodation of that traffic, for which they had also provided, at a large outlay, dock and harbour accommodation at Swansea. If they were now to lose the coal traffic that expenditure would be thrown away, for the trucks coming down from the collieries would cross their line, give them the go-by, and run down the independent line to Swansea, and avail themselves of the docks provided for them by the South Wales capital. He deprecated the course pursued by the Vale of Neath in not having made the South Wales acquainted with the negociations, especially as the policy of the West Midland had always been hostile to the South Wales, and three of the Vale of Neath directors were upon the South Wales board.

The half-yearly meeting of the Vale of Neath Company was held at Neath on Tuesday. In moving a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, the Chairman, Mr. H. A. Bruce, M.P., said the accounts showed that the last balance of the suspense account had been wiped off, and he conceived it would be admitted that the general prosperity of the company was very encouraging. He was happy to say that arrangements had been made with the South Wales Company; and it was agreed that the latter company should consent to the Vale of Neath Company conveying coal to Swansea under their own management and control. During the last month, out of the 38,000 tons of coal shipped at Swansea, 33,000 tons were supplied by the Vale of Neath Railway. They had a great interest, therefore, in the proper shipment of coal. The South Wales Company had met the directors in another point, by equalising the rates as between the two docks at Swansea. A third arrangement had been come to, which would be of considerable benefit to the direct coal traffic between Aberdare and London, a reduction of 13d. per ton having been made in the charge for transit. The fact of that reduction had been largely acknowledged by the coal merchants in the neighbourhood of London, who had made arrangements for the carriage of a considerable quantity of coal, which would, of course, run over the line from Aberdare to Neath, and would beyond doubt greatly increase the coal traffic. The Briton Ferry Docks, he stated upon the authority of the engineer, would be partially opened in July next. He further remarked, that no definite results had yet been arrived at as regarded the negociations set on foot by the directors with the West Midland Company, and the promoters of the line from Swansea to Neath. He hoped no opposition would be offered by the South Wales. For his own part, he was determined to keep faith with the directors of the Vale of Neath Railway, feeling convinced that it was of the utmost importance that the narrow gauge should be introduced to the collieries in the neighbourhood of Aberdare; and he believed that could be done without any detriment to the South Wales Railway, on account of the large amount of traffic which was wholly independent of the Vale of Neath. The directors were quite prepared to enter into the arrangements, as set forth in the report, with the West Midland and Swansea and Neath Railways. It was manifestly to the interest of the shareholders that a narrow gauge line should be made over their property, and it was also of the utmost importhnce that they should be connected with a line which would give them an opportunity of communicating with the manufacturing districts of England; while a still greater advantage would be, that there would be an end to the proposals from time to time made to run a narrow gauge from Aberdare to Swansea.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Taff Vale Company, on Friday, an increased dividend of 9 per cent. per annum was declared; and the Chairman observed that the directors were still increasing their accommodation, and he hoped the dividend would not be an exceptional one. During the year the company had brought down to Cardiff 2,000,000 tons of coals. The object of the directors was to develope the trade to the utmost of their power, rendering the greatest possible accommodation to freighters, and keeping down the charges. He congratulated the proprietors upon the opening of the Rhondda branch for passengers—a branch which would, he thought, prove very remunerative, as a large vein of steam coal had been found in its immediate vicinity. The Llantressant branch, he also thought, would add to their prosperity, as very extensive discoveries of ore had been made in the neighbourhood, and a large amount of coal existed near the spot.

A subject, which underwent considerable discussion at the Risca inquest—the danger attendant upon leaving workmen to provide their own timber—came before a jury at Dowlais, at an inquest upon the body of Benjamin Davies, collier, who had been killed by a fall of roof in the Big Coal Pit. The deceased, it appeared, required timber, and sought for some, but was unable to obtain any, notwithstanding that notice was given to the overman. He went on working without it, and met his death in consequence. The rules of the colliery direct that the overman shall see that there is a sufficient supply of timber taken into, and always at hand in, every working place, and that the overman shall see timbers are set in the best possible manner. The jury found that John Davis, the overman, was to blame in not supplying the timber, and returned a verdict of manslaughter against him. He stands committed to the Assizes.

At Neath, on Friday, Thomas Stanford, stoker, in the employ of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners, Cwm Avon, was charged with tampering with an engine. The defendant, in reply to a signal, attempted to lower a cage by altering the engine lever, but put steam on instead of shutting it off, and placed his foot on the brake. Considerable damage resulted to the cage and grooves, and life would have been sacrificed had not the ropes been very strong. He had no right whatever to meddle with the engine, there being a special rule against it. The defendant was ordered to forfeit his wages. Wm. Powell, the engineer, whom the company considered as the more blameable, was fined 40s. and costs, upon being charged with permitting the other man to touch the engine.

The Llwynhendy Colliery, at Llanelly, to which reference was lately made in the Journal, continues burning, and the fire is said to be rapidly gaining on the various seams of coal, notwithstanding the volumes of water poured in during the past month. Fears are entertained for the safety of a chapel near, the wall being cracked and the flooring sunk. For the present, however, it is not to be taken down, hopes being entertained that the fire will ultimately yield to the efforts made to get it under.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

FEB. 28.—It is an undoubted fact that considerable depression exists in the Iron Trade, which is owing principally to unfavourable advices from the American continent, and the high rate of interest. The probabilities are that this state of things will not be of long continuance. The orders from France, Australia, and India are more numerous, and, considering the unsettled state of affairs in America, both orders and remittances are in numerous instances of a more satisfactory nature than was anticipated; but there is a desire amongst the Americans to prevent, as far as possible, the importation of iron from England, so as to give the American ironmasters a decided advantage over their English brethren; and with this view a measure has now made considerable progress in the Senate, which, if passed into a law, will indirectly preclude the English ironmaster from competing with the Americans. It is remarkable to observe how ingeniously the new scale of duties has been prepared to meet the conveniencies of the Yankees, and it will be still more remarkable if the Senate should be blind enough to agree to the measure in its present form. The vast number of new lines of railway projected, for which parliamentary sanction is now being sought, as well as the more extensive introduction of iron into our navy, must, in due course, have a very beneficial effect upon the trade. At present there is no desire amongst merchants to speculate, the great bulk of the orders being required for immediate consumption. Stocks are low at all works throughout the country, and, under these circumstances, a slight reaction would soon be felt. The Steel Trade is dull, and the general Hardware Trades of Sheffield are more depressed at the present time than has been known at any similar period.

We have to report a continued active demand for Coal throughout these counties, the only symptoms of slackness being in Lancashire, where there are several large strikes of weavers, which have caused the entire stoppage of a large quantity of machinery. In South Yorkshire there is also another unfortunate dispute between the coalmasters and the men, and, as we have hinted for the last few weeks past, there is a great probability of a general lock-out. We hope that no effort will be spared to avert such a calamity, otherwise a large number of families will be plunged into great distress. The men at the Woolley Colliery have been out more than a week, and on Wednesday 32 ejectments of families occupying cottages belonging to the proprietors of the colliery were ordered by the magistrates, to take effect after 21 days. The colliers at the Woombwell Main Pit are also on strike, as well as the men employed at the Victoria Colliery, who, we hear, have disagreed amongst themselves. The men appear so determined to create an agitation that the most trivial things are swelled into a degree of magnitude, for the purpose of obstructing the general peace. An advance of wages, and other conditions relating to the working of the coal, are the points upon which the disputes are founded.

A clerk in the employ of the Greasley Wood Colliery Company has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement. The name of the young man is James Gracher: he was employed as a weighing clerk, and it was his duty to weigh coals, stating the weight on a ticket, which he gave to the person removing them, leaving a counterfoil in the company's books. Gracher falsified the company's books, and provided himself with single tickets, which enabled him to pocket the charges for weighing. The prisoner was on Saturday committed for trial at the Assizes.

A case, which created considerable interest, was brought before the Rotherham magistrates on Monday. It was a charge preferred by the Rotherham and Masbro' Coal Company (limited) against John Whittle, one of their workmen, for having left his work without giving the required month's notice. Mr. Whitfield appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Broadbent, of Sheffield, for the prisoner. Mr. Broadbent raised several technical objections to the validity of the agreement, the principal one being that it was made out between the defendant and Mr. Bollin, the Chairman of the company, instead of between prisoner and the company. All the objections were overruled, and the prisoner was committed to Wakefield for one month to hard labour.

The shareholders of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, and those of the South Yorkshire Company, met on Wednesday, and by overwhelming majorities assented to an agreement for the amalgamation of the two lines of railway. The step is of the greatest importance to the coal trade of South Yorkshire and Lancashire. We have no doubt but that the result of the amalgamation will be to produce an enormous increase in the coal traffic of the two lines, besides giving to the Manshester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Company a direct road to the South Yorkshire coal field and to the port of Grimsby, which up to the present time has not been supplied with half the quantity of coals required even for shipping purposes.

We have to notice, in reference to the Derbyshire lead mines, that there is a desire, now that the new railway is approaching them, to develope still further the mineral resources of the county. The Mill Town Mining Company having undertaken to sink through the toadstone, have found the task more formidable than they estimated, and the result will be that further capital will be required. This company is one of the few public companies which have paid dividends. The shares have been gradually declining, but from the highly respectable board of management which is at its head the shareholders may rest assured that the expenditure will be honest and economical. The Hill Top Company, we learn, are unwilling to pay their own expenses in the late Chancery suit. The right of the Mill Dam Company to pour water into the swallow has been established by the decision of the arbitrator. The North Derbyshire Company are continuing to sink their new shaft. We learn that some of the shareholders are considerably in arrear of their calls, and that in March the company will put the law in operation, either to compel those in arrear to pay up their calls or to forfeit their shares.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The THAMES EMBANKMENT and the COAL DUTIES have been subjects upon which questions have been asked in Parliament and ministerial replies given. Something was promised to be done in each case, and last Tuesday's *Gazette* brings forth the official announcement of a Royal Commission to enquire as to the best manner of embanking the Thames. Now, seeing that a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat last session, and made a report, it must be inferred that the conclusions that committee came to—albeit Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., was Chairman, and Sir S. M. Peto and Mr. Tite, members thereof—have not given unqualified satisfaction to somebody. So the scheme before Parliament for a railway and embankment on the Thames must "go over" for at least another year. Now, upon such a matter of public interest we do venture our humble opinion, that a Royal Commission is the most unsatisfactory mode of all modes to decide the question—but if not the most unsatisfactory tribunal, the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, after the late public enquiry in the House of Commons committee-room, by appointing another enquiry, is a questionable proceeding, for Royal Commissions do not sit with open doors. But there it is, and the "irresistible logic of facts" is this—that all schemes, railways and otherwise, in Parliament or elsewhere, for effecting the great metropolitan improvement of embanking the Thames are shelved for another year.

And now a word as to the COAL DUTIES. The committee of last year proposed their continuance for the purposes of constituting the rate a rate in aid to pay for the Thames Embankment. If any one thing would make us regret that Sir Joseph Paxton's committee did not act to carry out their excellent report, it is this proposed application of the Coal Dues. No tax has been less felt, and, perhaps, but few better applied. Customs and excise duties, income, property, land, assessed, house, and other taxes, go into the Imperial Exchequer, but this coal due, collected in the area metropolitan, or nearly so, was applied to pure metropolitan purposes. A narrower circle may be drawn in the event of a bill passing to continue these dues, yet there can be few who can contemplate what they have effected, but who could, unless self-interested, wish the coal dues remained intact a little longer. In Liverpool, and other places analogous, "aids" have been applied to local improvements, and much as it is undesirable to fetter the provinces with all the cost of a rich city, it is scarcely fair that the seat of Government, and the largest town in the empire, should be without some indirect source of taxation for pure national improvements. London pours out its wealth in a much larger area than the 20 miles within which the coal dues were imposed. There are three distinct duties on coals, of 8d., 4d., and 1d. The 4d. duty is claimed by the Corporation absolutely for City improvements; the 1d. duty will not be placed off for some years; the 8d. duty expires July 5, 1862, and is levied on all coals brought within 20 miles of the General Post-office: it produces about 130,000*l*. per annum. The proceeds are carried to the fund now called the London Bridge Approaches Fund, and have been applied to many improvements, one of the latest being the new street between King-street, Covent Garden, and Long Acre. The City still claim half of this tax, but have stated they will give up the claim if the whole tax be devoted to purposes of public utility. Sir J. Paxton's committee recommended it should go towards defraying the expenses of the Thames Embankment.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE NEW MINING ACT, 23 AND 24 VICT. C. 151.—At the West Riding Court-house, Leeds, before the Rev. J. A. Rhodes and other magistrates, John Ward, engineman at Major Waud's Brownmoor Colliery, near Leeds, was charged by Mr. Charles Morton, Inspector of Mines, with having allowed three men to decend the pit, before the ropes and loaded cages had been run up and down it, as required by a special rule of the colliery. Mr. Skipworth, of Wakefield, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ferns, of Leeds, for the defence. It was alleged that on the morning of Jan. 1 last, John Greenhough and two other miners were employed in sinking a shaft for the purpose of getting coal. The pit was then about 130 yards deep, and they were let down by means of a rope and a wooden "cradle" attached to a steam-engine. At the first movement of the engine the crank suddenly broke, and the three unfortunate men were rapidly precipitated to the bottom of the pit. Greenhough marvellously escaped, but his two companions were killed. Had the defendant adopted the simple and easy precaution prescribed in the special rule, these men's lives would probably have been saved. After hearing the statements of the various witnesses, and Mr. Ferns's defence, the magistrates unanimously found the defendant guilty. In consequence, however, of his previous good character, they fined him only 1*l*. and costs.—John Simpson, banksman at the same colliery, then pleaded guilty to the violation of a similar special rule, and was also fined 1*l*. and costs.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION—EIGHT LIVES LOST.—At one o'clock on Wednesday an explosion of fire-damp occurred at the New Linnyshaw Pit, near the turnpike road between Swinton and Stocks, resulting in the deaths of eight persons, and serious injury to a ninth, whose life is despaired of. The pit forms one of several in the neighbourhood belonging to the Bridgewater Trust: it is comparatively new, and the owners, on account of the fire-damp in it, had, as a precaution, recently appointed both an inspector and an underlooker to reside in the immediate vicinity. The explosion occurred in what is known as the "Seven-foot Mine," which has but recently been opened, so that the workings there are somewhat contracted. About fourteen men and lads were in the mine, and both the manager, Mr. Daniel Timmins, and the underground inspector, Mr. John Jones, had only left about half an hour previous, after having examined the ventilation, &c., and found everything satisfactory. The noise of the explosion attracted the attention of the men in the other parts of the colliery, and the manager and underground inspector having been sent for, a search was made for the men who were known to be working in the "Seven-foot." The first step was to restore the ventilation, the brattice bords having been blown down, and the ventilation stopped. This was of course a work of time; but with the assistance of Mr. John Timmins, colliery engineer, and the underground inspectors and deputy underlookers of the other collieries under the Bridgewater Trust, the work was accomplished without loss of time. Amongst these assistants, whose aid was very valuable, were Mr. James Ridyard, agent for several of the collieries, and Mr. John Ridyard, his son; Mr. W. Armstrong, underground inspector of Coppice-field Colliery; Mr. Thomas Wallwork, underground inspector of the Peel Collieries; Mr. E. Baggott, underground inspector of the sinking department of all the collieries; and several others. Two boys were first found, suffering from the after-damp: they were immediately sent up and attended to by Mrs. Timmins, in the manager's house hard by, and under her treatment they soon recovered. About an hour after the accident James Lyon, one of the miners, was brought up quite dead. William Knight, a miner, was found next, lying in the wagon-road: he was still living, but was much burned, and was suffering also from the after-damp, was immediately sent up, and carried to the house of the manager, where Mr. Booth, surgeon, of Swinton, who had been called to the spot upon the disaster being known, attended to him. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. John Jones and Mr. William Armstrong, who, in their eagerness to render all possible assistance to the poor fellows in the mine, had ventured too far, and been affected by the after-damp, were obliged to be carried to the top, and put under the care of the surgeon. John Latchford, the fireman, was next found: he was lying dead in an "end" above the wagon-road, and was much burned. He was a very careful steady man, and was looked upon as one that could be at all times trusted. The exploring party gradually made their way along the wagon-road and found four more men, all dead—Thomas and William Cooke, drawers; and Wm. Crampton and Joseph Wilcock, miners. As the ventilation was restored the party proceeded to the far end of the wagon-road, where they found the dead body of Peter Hope, assistant fireman. He was not burned, but had been suffocated by the after-damp. The remaining man was known to be Edmund Rushton, who had been engaged in driving an "end" above the wagon road. He was found dead in the end, having been suffocated at his work by after-damp: he was neither burned nor "blown." Every attention was paid to the men and lads who were yet alive when taken out; and all the patients recovered in a very satisfactory manner, except William Knight, who still lies in a precarious state. After finding the bodies, a careful search was made for the safety-lamps which were used by each man. They were all ultimately found, and were apparently perfect, except one or two, the gauzes of which were found separated from the lamps. The ventilation of the mine was perfectly restored yesterday morning. The managers speak of the mine as always having been well ventilated, every facility having at all times been given to the engineer for making any improvements which he considered necessary in the ventilation of any of the collieries belonging to the Bridgewater Trust. Yesterday we could not learn anything reliable as to the cause of the explosion. Persons acquainted with the colliery seemed to think the origin was involved in some mystery, which could only be satisfactorily unravelled by the Government Inspector. Probably the actual cause will remain unknown unti evidence upon the point is given at the inquest, which is to be held on Saturday, at Stocks, in Worsley.—*Manchester Guardian*, March 1.

VENTILATION OF MINES.—Scarcely a week but we have accounts of some dreadful explosion in one of our coal mines, and then the usual formalities are gone through, and the matter is soon forgotten. We pity the men, we raise subscriptions for the widows and children; and this, month after month. Let it be admitted that the obtaining of coal is a dangerous employment, it still becomes a duty to make it as little dangerous as possible. Some years ago I went down a mine, for the purpose of seeing the mode of working the coal, and found the system of ventilation to be that usually known. The air was rarefied by a large fire under one shaft and, rising, its place was supplied by fresh air, which, descending the other, and carried by brattices and partitions through the whole mine, at last reached this, the up-cast shaft. Nothing can be better for all general purposes of ventiliation than this system if well carried out; sufficient air is supplied to enable the workmen to breathe, and to remove, in a very diluted state, any small portions of escaped gas that may be in the working; but suppose a fiery place in the seam to be discovered, it then becomes necessary to use the "Davy" lamp, as the miners call it, for the air and gas are in explosive proportions, and the least accident to this lamp may fire the mine. Now, the usual remedy in a case of this kind is but increased ventilation, to secure such a dilution as to render the mixture non-explosive. That this is a failure, let the reports in our daily papers witness. The question remains—is there any better and safer means of preventing the mischief arising from the accumulation and issue of gas? I think there is. The gas either "oozes" or "blows"—"oozes" from the small crevices, or "blows" with considerably force from the larger; but whether it "oozes" or "blows," it invariably ascends, though mixing with the air as it rises in proportions greater or less according to the force of its issue, it still must ascend, and hence the most explosive mixture is almost always at the roof of the working, along which it spreads, growing more and more diluted at every foot of its course. The plan I have to propose is one that takes advantage of this difference of specific gravity between the air and the gas. I propose a system of gas drainage for the mine. Let a pipe of sufficient diameter be carried down the up-cast shaft, with branches of diminished calibre (fastened to the roof) carried to all parts of the workings likely to produce gas. Let an upward current be created in this pipe, by means of a revolving fan, of sufficient force to cause a thorough draft through the whole series of branches; let the ends of the pipes in the various stalls or places where the workmen labour be fitted with a flattened cone, the mouth of which should touch the roof of the stall; in addition let there be a simple valve arrangement for shutting off the inward current in the event of its not being required for the safety of that particular place. It is evident that in this system we have the elements of perfect safety; the ordinary issue of gas is taken from the mine immediately on its appearance, while in the event of a pick discovering "a blower," the conical cap might be placed so near it by the addition of another foot or two of tube, that that also could be carried out in the same way. The very minor question of what to do with the mixed gas and air that issues through the fan is safely left to others; whether to distribute it through the air by a high chimney, or use it as a means of heating the boilers of the engine driving the fan, are questions of the spot; but the main question—that of removing the gas as rapidly and effectually as possible, as soon as given out—would, I think, be answered by the adoption of this plan. If this be true, it follows that, at the cost of a few hundred pounds, every mine in the kingdom might be rendered safe, without the slightest interference with its present arrangements for ventilation or carrying. If it be not true—if the plan be false in theory and impossible of practice—I shall at least have the consolation of feeling that it has reduced the space in which the true theory and practice are to be found, and has thus, though false in itself, aided the discovery of truth, where a true theory and an efficient practice are matters of life and death to thousands.—A. STEWART HARRISON: Upper Thames-street.—*Journal of Society of Arts.*

THE LONDON COAL TRADE.—Messrs. George J. Cockerell and Co., of 13, Cornhill, the Queen's coal merchants, have just issued the following Circular to their customers, which it will be seen contains much interestng information to the public generally:—"No article of household use is so much the subject of domestic interest and *criticism*, in point of both price and quality, as coal. And this is not to be wondered at when we consider how much of the comfort, the cheerfulness, and the health of our English homes, especially at this season, depends upon that important mineral. Such during the last two months has been the state of the coal trade generally, that more than an ordinary degree of public attention must have been attracted to it. The late excessive severe weather, which rendered the river almost unnavigable, and our canal wharves quite inaccessible, necessarily created an extraordinary, though but temporary, advance of price; but, apart from this rapid fluctuation, our market has for some months ranged beyond its customary limits. To this result several causes have contributed besides the season. Of these the wet and cold summer of 1860 is one of the most marked, the consumption of coal during the entire year having been unprecedentedly large. The whole quantity brought into the London district was 5,073,707 tons, as against 4,509,945 tons in 1859, showing an excess of demand in 1860, in this district alone, of 563,762 tons, whilst a proportionate excess obtained throughout the whole country. The increased *exportation* of coal has also been one of the disturbing influences upon our market. The Commercial Treaty with France, contrary to expectation, has not hitherto materially enlarged the demand for English coal in that country, though its consumption there is sure ultimately to extend; but the total quantity shipped to all foreign ports during 1860, as compared with 1859, shows a large increase, the figures being for 1860, 6,782,266 tons, and for 1859, 6,408,640 tons—an excess in 1860 of 373,576 tons, of which a large portion went to China. This increased export demand upon the coal resources of the kingdon—wrought last year, for all purposes, to the enormous extent of 75 millions of tons*—affects the London market, not merely in its operation upon prices at the pit's mouth, but also in the enhanced rate of freights, as a consequence of the withdrawal of ships from the home to the foreign carrying trade. Nor is this the only cause which has produced high freights; the terrible shipping disasters of last year, of which a large share fell to the lot of the Newcastle colliers, have had a like tendency, by diminishing that competition for freights which is the only guarantee of moderate rates. A recurrence of such disasters unhappily marks the present month. The few facts and statistics we have given may possess, in themselves, an interest for some of our friends; but we conclude with a remark which will concern them all; and this is, that the coal market at present holds out no immediate prospects of a fall. We may, therefore, recommend our customers to supply themselves at the present quotation of 28s. per ton, nett cash; promising our further advice in our regular Annual Circular as soon as circumstances shall justify our giving it."

* Total produce of United Kingdom for 1858, 65,008,649 tons; ditto 1859, 71,979,765 tons.

OUR IRON ORE.

Our sources of iron ore have been stated, like our coals, to be inexhaustible; and both statements have been most rashly made, to serve the passing purposes of the day. Let us begin with our great iron-making district of the North, and examine, hastily though it be, the condition of our natural resources.

The Scotch iron is produced mainly from the blackband ironstone. The workable seams are becoming rapidly exhausted, the lower seams being at too great a depth to admit of their being worked, unless there is a great advance in the price of pig-iron; and the Scotch ironmasters are looking to other fields for the raw material.

Cleveland, in North Yorkshire, has been a remarkable discovery. Its beds of iron ore, stretching from hill to hill, although worked by the ancients, remained until within a few years unknown to us. Now, the Cleveland iron furnaces make 220,000 tons of pig-iron annually; and the Cleveland hills yield more than 1,500,000 tons of ore each year. This ore, in addition to its own furnaces, supplies those of Durham and Northumberland, and trucks laden with it may be seen in South Staffordshire and in South Wales.

The West Riding of Yorkshire holds its steady course of production, and the Low Moor and Bowling irons still maintain their high position.

Cumberland and Lancashire possess the most extraordinary deposits of iron in the world; and the hematite iron of Cleator Moor and Workington, with that produced at Barrow, and the charcoal iron of Newland and Backbarrow, near Ulverston, are unrivalled in quality. When, however, we find the Whitehaven district yielding annually upwards of 400,000 tons, and the Ulverston mines nearly 450,000 tons of hematite iron ore, we can understand something of the rate of exhaustion.

Derbyshire is rapidly draining her own stores, and her ironmasters are now drawing iron ore from Lincolnshire, where a curious deposit has lately been discovered, stretching from near the Humber to Stamford.

The "black country," or South Staffordshire, is expending her golden eggs, and the goose producing them is killed. The "thick coal" of the district has been most wastefully worked—a few years, comparatively, will see the end of all that is available; and for iron ore, the South Staffordshire ironmasters are, at present, sweeping the land for a supply. Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Warwickshire, and Oxfordshire, are grubbed to supply food to the insatiable furnaces, and they still groan for more. Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall are now looked to for a supply.

South Wales again, with her vast coal field, is finding out that her argillaceous iron bands do not last for ever; and by railroad and by sea iron ore is poured in for the consumption of her works. These are the great iron-producing districts; we have omitted several smaller ones. To supply them all in 1859 we raised from our own rocks 7,876,581 tons of iron ore; and England *imported*, in addition to this, some 30,000 tons. Does not this little importation come with an emphatic whisper?

It is evident that, to supply the demand for iron, we have been taxing our resources to the utmost. Our railroads and those of other countries, the uses of iron in shipbuilding and for architectural purposes, have produced such a demand as could not have been contemplated a few years since. To meet the pressing demands there has been much injudicious haste, furnaces have been urged to produce quantity, and quality has been too frequently forgotten. The good ore of one district has fallen short, the bad of another has been used, regardless, in many cases, of the result. Ironmasters have been, by contractors, tempted to produce iron at prices which insured its rottenness; and others, aiming only at realising wealth rapidly, have used every method of sophistication. Our space will not admit of our describing the manufacture in detail, but in the process of making malleable iron, which is called "puddling," there is a large quantity of refuse, known as "tap cinder." This waste is sent back into the blast-furnace, and we have "cinder-iron." This cheap material is united to a better kind, and bars are made; these imperfect bars are stratified with less imperfect ones, and the whole welded into a rail, or rolled into a plate. Such are the "metals" on which the frost of this winter have told the sad tale. Such are the plates which have splintered on the rocks, and which have in a few months corroded into holes. If the plates of the *Warrior* and the *Black Prince* are, as it is to be feared, of this description, can they withstand the shock of a flat-headed shot propelled from a Whitworth's gun? Let it not be forgotten that the ordnance of Whitworth is manufactured from the best selected Swedish and Russian iron. Hence its cost, and also its safety and power. There surely is a remedy for this. We have heard of men being taught by suffering. The iron trade is now in a state of great depression; the feverish excitement of the past few years has resulted naturally in a loss of energy. In the present repose—which, however, is ill endured—let us endeavour to profit by our calamities, and strive to awaken a healthful trade by taking an honest course. England can make better iron than any other country in the world; why, therefore, should she be condemned to sell the worst?—*London Review*.

STEAM ON COMMON ROADS *versus* ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—A minimum of fuel with a maximum of effect and safety, is a combination so universally desired that an invention calculated to produce it is worthy at least of impartial consideration. Mr. Wm. Morris, C.E., of Church-street, Waterloo-road, claims to have made a discovery which, if carried out, cannot fail not only to revolutionise all our ideas concerning the generation of steam, but to have a very material effect in prolonging the duration of our coal fields. It is usually considered highly satisfactory if steam be generated by the consumption of 1·45 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour; and even Craddock, whose inventions are well known by engineers to give extremely favourable results, only hopes for a success equal to 1 lb. of coal per horse power per hour, but Mr. W. Morris does not limit his views to such trifling successes; he prefers to claim the acme of prefection at once, and declares that he can generate steam for a 14-horse engine with less than 2 lbs. of coal per hour. He claims to be enabled to use steam power by the consumption of 2¼ ozs. of coal per horse power per hour, and we think no one will deny that if such a result can be continuously obtained his invention will be productive of greater benefit to mankind than any since the time of Watt. But to enable our readers to judge of the practicability of the invention, we need only say that the inventor proposes, with an ordinary parlour grate, to raise the steam for a 14-horse power engine, the steam generator, in which there is no stock water, being merely twice traversed by the heat from the fuel, which heat he declares will be great enough to convert the water necessary to supply the cylinder with sufficient steam for each stroke, the requisite water being pumped in from the supply tank by each movement of the piston. The inventor has not the slightest doubt as to the valuable nature of his discovery, whether applied to land carriages, ships, and other purposes; indeed, the enterprising inventor offered the Admiralty, for a sum to be agreed upon, to apply his system to the *Warrior*, and feels assured that had his offer been accepted she could have carried a supply of coals sufficient to keep her continuously under steam for two months; whilst with regard to land carriage, he proposes a steam omnibus company to trade between London and Manchester, relying for success upon being enabled to perform the journey with 30 lbs. of coal, and at a speed of from 15 to 30 miles an hour. The practical demonstration of the correctness of his views is prevented for the want of 150*l*., but as he anticipates that 180*l*. per week profit will be realised, we cannot think that this trifling sum will long be wanting.

THE TRUCK ACT, AND THE COAL MINE INSPECTION ACT.—A very ably written popular treatise, explaining the provisions of these Acts, has been issued by Mr. Maskell W. Peace, of Wigan, the object being to provide the working collier and the colliery manager with the means of becoming acquainted with the laws which have been framed for their especial advantage. In a shilling volume, Mr. Peace gives both the Truck Act and the Coal Mine Inspection Act, and introduces them with some well-considered explanatory details, that cannot fail to facilitate the study of the law, even by those whose livelihood is gained by the exercise of a less elevated calling.

THE LIMITED LIABILITY PRINCIPLE.—The very able written work upon the Joint Stock Companies Acts, passed since 1856, by Mr. Charles Wordsworth, Q.C., to several editions of which we have already referred, is again before us—another new edition having been recently found requisite. The cases which been decided bearing upon the subject are carefully given, and the present edition is rendered of even greater value than former ones, by a compendious abstract of the French law of sociétés en commandite.

ENGINEERING AND ENGINEERS.—At a period like the present, when commercial affairs generally are in so unsatisfactory a position that to most persons reading becomes excessively tiresome, unless from such reading it is hoped to discover some suggestions by which the difficulties are to be removed, it is not unusual to find that our magazines and reviews are particularly void of interesting articles, as though the writers had become impregnated with the prevailing dullness. As a remarkable exception, however, to this rule, we may refer to the last number of the "North British Review," the articles in which are certainly superior to those usually found in it, although, as is well known, the Review has ever been well conducted, and the articles have always enjoyed the reputation of being exceedingly well written. As connected with a subject in which the readers of the *Mining Journal* take an especial interest, we direct attention to the article "Engineering and Engineers," which we believe contains as much valuable and desirable information as could possibly be compressed into a similar space. It contains the spirit of nearly a dozen books, explaining the views entertained by the several authors where the works are intended for reading, and pointing out the special object and value of those intended as works of reference. Of course, we do not say that the article is absolutely perfection, nor do we think it would have been the worse for a careful revision, although we must declare that this may arise simply from difference of taste. For example, whilst the Anglo-French alliance continues we should refrain from declaring that the strength and swiftness of the *Warrior* may "spur on our timid officials to the completion of a fleet of iron-cased vessels equal in number to those of our imperial *foe*;" nor should we state that the South Wales Institute publish their proceedings, when especial care is taken that none but members shall derive the slightest advantages from the society. These, however, are matters which detract little or nothing from the general worth of the article, the perusal of which we unhesitatingly recommend. "India Convalescent" is likewise an admirably written essay, and contains much valuable detail and sound argument; and the review of the "The Political Press" is even more interesting than usual. With respect to the lighter of the articles, we believe that "Shelley and his Recent Biographers," and "Lord Dundonald," the autobiography of a seaman, will each augment, rather than otherwise, the reputation of the Review, which *is*, doubtless, one of the best and cheapest published.

THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."—Commencing with the present year in this extremely useful magazine, published for the exclusive advantage of those engaged in the business of a chemist and druggist, various and important modifications and improvements have been introduced; the text-book nature of the information, which so much lessened the importance of the earlier numbers, has disappeared, and the magazine now contains nothing but facts and particulars which, whilst they will be read with pleasure by everyone connected with the trade, cannot fail to prove of utility in enabling them to conduct their business with increased success. The value of a magazine of this class is greater than may at first be supposed; for its circulation being studiously prevented except among chemists and druggists, admits of the publication of details of the utmost importance to the trade by a ready and effective means; and that, too, without fear of what may be regarded as trade secrets being too extensively published. The illustrations display much pure art, and are very superior to those found in most periodicals of a similar class.

THE NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT RAILWAY QUESTION.—This subject is discussed at length in a pamphlet this day advertised in our columns. Mr. Baxter Langley claims to be heard in support of the policy of the North-Eastern as against the North British.

A NOVEL ABOUT NEWS.—It is, we think, generally admitted that in doing good *Punch* is as powerful as the *Times*, many feeling the power of a well-directed satire whose skin would prove as hard as that of the rhinoceros were an attack attempted with so common-place a weapon as logical reasoning; so there are many whose power to do good is great, but from disinclination to trouble themselves with the events that are passing around them they know not where their efforts should be directed. A new magazine especially intended for this class—the "Owlet Papers"—has recently made its appearance; "Owlet," the guiding spirit of the book, offering his opinion upon the various events of the hour in a jocular but sensible manner. In *fact*, the news of the month is carefully condensed into a readable tale, and "Owlet" proves that he is by no means an incompetent teacher, whether considered as a legislator or a diplomatist. The news of the month being thus disposed of, the remaining pages of the book are occupied by poetry, reviews, and the commencement of a novel entitled "Falconfels." The style of writing is attractive, and the printing and general arrangements of the mechanical department are all that could be desired.

THE FOOT, AND ITS COVERING.—It is so long since *ne sutor ultra crepidam* was first written, that it is not surprising that we should, in this enlightened age, find that it is not always applicable, and that a cobbler may, in some instances, be permitted to disregard the maxim without subjecting himself to ridicule. A striking proof of the correctness of this conclusion is afforded by the very interesting little volume—"The Foot, and its Covering"—just published (through Mr. Hardwicke, of Piccadilly) by Mr. James Dowie, the scientific shoemaker, of 455, West Strand. He tells us that having lost both parents at an early age, his guardians decided that he should become a follower of St. Crispin, and that a friend having given him a copy of Paley's Works, the chapter on "The Faculty of Standing" led him to consider the anatomical structure of the foot. The results of his study was that he found that the "last" as ordinarily used, was but an exceedingly bad representation of the human foot, and that by judicious modifications, a perfect covering could be devised, which would leave the foot as free for action as though it were naked, and yet protect it from all injury. The volume before us will, we doubt not, be read with pleasure by everyone who wears boots or shoes, and no one will read it without deriving both profit and amusement.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

The long-continued rains, gales, and cold snow-storms, if they have been disastrous to the North Country colliers, have been also the means of considerably enhancing the demand and the price. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The colliers and ironstone getters are well employed, at capital wages. Food, except flesh meat, is abundant, and of excellent quality.

WHEAL AGNES (St. Kew).—Since commencing operations on this mine, in January last, I have brought up a 6 ft. deeper level, and have driven on the course of the lode north, and are now in 11 fathoms; we have a masterly north and south lode, composed of white iron, mundic, capel, quartz, and flookan, carrying spots of copper ore, altogether about 4 feet in width. An assay of this lode gives the following results:—Copper, 1⅜ per cent.; iron, 27½ per cent.; sulphur, 33 per cent.; and fine silver, 27 ozs. to the ton. An improvement has taken place in the last fathom of ground driven, and producing grey and yellow ore, finely and more thickly disseminated throughout the greater portion of the lode, from which I expect a more favourable result than the former assay, both for copper and silver. I have had the lode opened on 30 fathoms north, and find the lode here, although only 6 ft. under surface, of an improved character, from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan of a very rich appearance, thickly sown with yellow copper ore throughout, and 8 to 9 in. of the lode adjoining the footwall. This I intend to have tested at once, so as to ascertain its value for ore and silver. I am expecting every foot in driving to meet with still better improvements, and only regret that the weather has hindered the operations being carried on to the extent they would otherwise have been.—W. H. WILLCOCK.

CUDDRA.—The engine-shaft is cleared 4½ fathoms below the 66. The stamps engine-house will be ready for the roof this week. The engine is all in order to be put in as soon as the house is covered in. The tin lode is opening out satisfactorily, and being from 7 to 8 feet wide will yield an abundance of work for the stamps. The average samples tried from the various levels show excellent results. The prospects of this property are unusually good, both for tin and copper ore ores.

FOWEY AND PAR UNITED MINE.—The committee have arranged with Messrs. Nicholls, Williams, and Co., for the erection of a 36-inch rotary engine, double action, with two 10-tons boilers, calculated to drive 24 heads of stamps, and do the pumping work of the mine to a considerable depth. Counting-house, blacksmith's shop, and all necessary mine buildings will be erected forthwith, for which ample capital has been provided, the mine having been brought out in 6000 shares, at 10s. each, all of which is to go to the working of the mine. The lodes intersected by the adit level are producing tinstuff of good quality, giving full employment to the present water-stamps. The shares are mostly held in Devon and Cornwall.

The WENTNOR MINING COMPANY having purchased the Pant as a sett, near Holywell, Flintshire, which extends nearly or quite a mile on the run of the same three east and west lodes worked at Brynford Hall, have, under the powers of their constitution, transferred their field of operations to this highly-favoured district. By the report in our usual columns, made by the Brynford Hall agent, they appear to have a very fine lode, upon which they are driving west at a depth of 64 yards; and preparations are being made to sink the Grosvenor shaft an additional 30 yards at once.

LOCHWINNOCH CONSOLS (Scotland).—At these mines a fine copper lode was cut on Monday last, from which two miners in two days raised 7 tons of ore; some of it very rich grey, black, and malachite ores. A lode of carbonate of barytes was found running as a caunter; at the junction some very beautiful samples were procured. This lode is on the south of the copper lode formerly wrought, and now being driven for by a deep adit. In prosecuting the adit, two other small lodes, or large branches, both containing copper ore, have been intersected, and copper raised therefrom, and cutting through the lode, to the extent of about 1½ ton. No work has been stoped. From the underlie of these lodes, particularly the great lode, which has but little dip, no doubt exists that they fall into the great lode before referred to as having been worked some time since, as it was represented as being a very flat vein. The mine is now wrought as a private speculation by a party of Glasgow gentlemen, and is only divided into 128 shares. Preparations are being made to dress the ores, as many tons can be immediately procured from the new discovery alone, the lode having gone down rich in the bottom. Both ends are also productive, coppers per ore having been found after cutting through the barytes cross-course.

TEES SIDE.—Capt. Jeffrey reports—"That to get the mine into proper working order the shaft must go down 6 fms. deeper, making in all 10 fms. from the 24; this being done, then drive east and west on the lode or lodes, when I think the mine will be brought into a profitable state of working, and I feel confident, according to present appearances, would pay good dividends."

LECTURES FOR WORKING MEN—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—In the absence of Professor Ramsay, the lecture on Monday evening was given by Mr. A. Geikie, F.G.S. The subject was "Fossilisation." The lecturer stated that the term fossil, as used by the ancients, referred to anything found in the earth, but in course of time this became more restricted in its meaning, and was applied to the remains of such as had formerly been in a state of life or organism. Fossilisation is effected by several processes, as in peat mosses, in caves, in river silt, and in the bed of the sea. Peat mosses having an antiseptic property, and the heat they contain not being sufficient to cause rapid disintegration, substances are retained for a considerable time preserved. In the reign of Henry VIII. there was a battle fought on the moss of Solway, and a troop of cavalry in sweeping across the field was completely engulphed, and, while making excavations very recently in that neighbourhood, the bodies of several troopers were found, clad in the armour of that period. In the north of Scotland the body of a Highlander was found in the moss, his face completely tanned, and his plaid wrapt round his body. In treating on caves, the lecturer stated that water charged with carbonic acid percolated through the limestone, and, forming either stalactites or stalagmites, covered the bones of animals and preserved them in a calcareous breccia. The investigations of these limestone caverns are at present the subject of research, and much is anticipated from the history they will reveal. The eruptions of volcanoes, as instanced by Vesuvius, have also embedded and preserved organic remains. After treating on the deposits in river silt, and mentioning that Dr. Mantell had found the Iguanadon in the Weald, the lecturer dwelt on the shelly marls of the sea, and then showed the great interest that might be evolved by the study of fossils; giving an interesting train of inductive facts from the investigation of a piece of flagstone from Stonesfield. The world, he said, in conclusion, is a great cemetery, and it is only by disinterring the remains of the past, and in comparing them with those of the present, that we can get a glimpse of the climatal and other changes that have occurred during former epochs.

MINING INVESTMENTS.—It is now two months since we made out our selected list of mines, as notified in Mr. Watson's Annual Review in the *Mining Journal*, and, although we believe it will show even better results in six months than it does now, it may not be amiss to enquire how a small sum invested in the dividend mines named, would *now* look, not forgetting that the two months have been about the dullest ever remembered in mining. The dividend mines named were—West Seton, then at 360; West Caradon, then at 79, since at 82; Wheal Seton, 125, since at 200; Cwm Erfin, 11, since 15; East Caradon, 11¾, since 16; Great South Tolgus, 8; Marke Valley, 4¼, since 7½; Wheal Ludcott, 4; South Frances, 155, since 200. This was the entire dividend list, and the purchase of 1 West Seton, 2 West Caradons, 2 Setons, 5 Cwm Erfins, 10 Great South Tolgus, 50 Marke Valley, 50 Ludcotts, 1 South Frances, would, on Jan. 1, have cost the sum of 1625*l*., and could since have been sold for 2054*l*., which, with the dividends paid 277*l*. 10s., show a very good profit upon such an outlay in two months; and there are at the present moment two or three dividend and a few progressive mines where a great rise may be calculated upon almost to a certainty.—WATSON and CUELL'S *Circular*.

COAL TUB WEIGHING MACHINES.—We have had our attention directed to the very ingenious machines, invented by Mr. David Donkin, of High Fryar-street, Newcastle, for weighing coal tubs. The mode of weighing coals on the pit heaps has often been the cause of very unhappy strife between the pitmen and their employers, but the weighing machine of Mr. Donkin is at once both so correct and so rapid that, wherever it has been adopted, disputes of the character referred to have invariably ceased. Mr. Charles Carr, of Cramlington, declares that in consequence of frequent disputes with his workmen about weighing their coals he was compelled to adopt Mr. Donkin's machine, and that he has now had it in use for upwards of thirteen years at Cowpen, Hartley, Seghill, and Burradon Collieries, and has never had a dispute as to its correctness. Mr. Edward Potter, who has used the machine for seventeen years, gives similar testimony, and adds that "the rapidity with which the weighing of each tub is effected enables my men to register the weight of each individual workman's day's work without at all impeding the work even at the most extensive pit, and is thus of great service in lessening, if not altogether preventing, the many disputes arising between the pitman and his employer in ascertaining the correct quantity sent to bank." The advantage Mr. Donkin's machines possess over the ordinary platform weighing-machine for collieryheaps is the great distance of the centres from the turn-table. In the ordinary machine, the centres being immediately underneath the platform, the continual motion of the tub on the platform wears the centre down so fast that they require continual repairs; but in Mr. Donkin's machine, the centres being about 8 feet above the table, the shock given by the motion of the tub is very little felt. They do not require repairs for many years, and we are informed that in several instances where the ordinary machines have been adopted, they have been replaced by Donkin's machines. We have much pleasure in calling the attention of colliery owners and viewers to these machines, whose advantages are not, we believe, at all over-rated.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

SILVER IN THE SEA.—By examining in Valparaiso the copper that had been a great while on the bottom of a ship, the presence of silver, which it obtained from the sea, was detected in it. It was in such quantities as to form the basis of a calculation, by which it would appear that there is held in solution by the sea a quantity of silver sufficient to weigh no less than 200,000,000 tons, could it all, by any process, be precipitated, and collected into a separate mass.—M. F. MAURY, U.S.N.

THE DUCK'S FOOT PROPELLER.—Mr. Robb has been exhibiting, at Glasgow, his model steam-ship, propelled by a duck's foot propeller. The propeller is so contrived, that in the return stroke there is comparatively no resistance, although a great propelling power is obtained.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Feb. 23, 73*l*. 11s. 1d.; number of passengers, 17,653.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending February 24, was 10,057*l*. 4s. 5d.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—W. CORBETT, Clayton, Manchester: Puddling and heating-furnaces for manufacture of iron and steel.—G. SEARBY, Threadneedle-street: Improved steam-gauge.—J. GARFORTH, Dukinfield: Metallic pistons.—W. H. MANSBRIDGE, St. Paul's-road, Camden Town: Railway-brakes.—J. TENBRINCK, Boulevart St. Martin, Paris: Furnaces.—J. VAVASSEUR, Gravel-lane, Southwark: Steam-generators or boilers.

MINERS' SAFETY-CAGE.—Mr. John Davis, Cinderford, has patented an improved system of preventing the overwinding of cages, and also their fall into the pit. Above the cage is a cross-piece, with slots for the guide-rods to work in, so that under ordinary circumstances the ascent and descent of the cage is not interfered with. In the event, however, of overwinding, the cross-piece in proceeding towards the winding-pulley passes a series of short powerful levers, placed at an angle of about 45°, inclining upwards. When these are passed the cage is disengaged, the hook passing over, and the cage remaining suspended on the levers.

MACHINE VENTILATION.—Mr. Lemielle, whose invention for mechanical ventilation is described in another column, is prepared to treat with those in a position to secure the introduction of his invention, and will agree to a favourable division of the profits. Address, Mons. Lemielle, 51, High Holborn, London.

MANUFACTURE OF WHITE LEAD.—In the manufacture of white lead, Mr. G. H. Ozouf, of Paris, proposes to accelerate and more perfectly effect the admixture and decomposition by the aid of certain mechanical arrangements, consisting of one or more lift and force-pump, worked by a steam-engine, and forcing into a suitable closed vessel (the separator) a solution of basic acetate of lead and a current of carbonic acid gas. The carbonic acid gas and the basic acetate of lead become intimately mixed, the result of such admixture being the instantaneous production of white lead, in the form of a fine precipitate, which is run into suitable depositing vessels.

PREVENTING STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Messrs. Higginbotham and Beech, Chester, propose the prevention of steam-boiler explosions by providing a valve between the water level, connected with a series of levers. The fall of the water below the proper level causes the rise of a lever, which opens the valve, and lets the water escape and extinguish the fire.

MOTIVE POWER.—The creating of plenum by means of either bellows, pumps, ventilators, streams of water, or any other aspirating apparatus, through tubes of an undetermined length, form, or position, in which a free and full column of atmospheric air produces simply by aspiration a power proportionate with its speed, that its power may be used internally or externally, has been invented by Mr. Jumelais, of Rennes. It acts internally by dragging with it along the tubes all divided substances, and even water; and externally by placing in the interior of helical tubes, put in rapid motion merely by the current of atmospheric air, and the axis of which screws transmit the power externally.

TUBULAR BOILERS.—An invention, the object of which is to economise the consumption of fuel in boilers in which the flame and gases of cumbustion pass from the fire-box through tubes on their way to the chimney, has been invented by Mr. Tyrrell, of Guildhall-yard. He proposes to lead air-pipes through the fire-box and into the fire-tubes, and to supply these pipes with air, which will make its escape by lateral holes into the streams of flame and heated gases on their passage to the chimney. Or an air chamber, communicating with the outer atmosphere, may be fixed in the fire-box, and fitted with pipes leading into the fire-tubes for supplying heated air to the streams of flame. For increasing the draft of tubular boilers an air-chamber may be fitted in the smoke-box for the supply of a blast-pipe fixed in the chimney.

PREVENTING INCRUSTATION IN STEAM-BOILERS.—For the prevention of incrustation and corrosion of steam-engine boilers, Messers. Allen, of Nottingham, propose the introduction of an invention recently patented by them, and which consists in the use of ammoniacal liquid obtained from coal tar or gas tar. "When a steam-engine boiler has become foul, and requires to be cleansed from the incrustation which has been formed within it, we pour into it some three or four buckets of the ammoniacal liquid, according to the size of the boiler, and the degree or extent of its filthiness. In starting a new boiler we would propose to paint the inside of it with several coats of gas tar, which would render it less susceptible to incrustation or corrosion for a considerable time, until the nature of the tar had perished; we would then use as occasion required, and in such quantity as was necessary, the ammoniacal liquid which would entirely prevent all incrustation, and materially attenuate the power of corrosion. When a boiler has been cleaned, and before again starting for work, we purpose to put four or six buckets of the ammoniacal liquid into it, according to the size thereof, and this may be repeated every two or three weeks; much depends, however, upon the purity of the water used. The liquid may be applied to the boilers either through the man-hole, safety-valve, or pumps, as most convenient, and by so doing the feed-pipes will be prevented from corroding. When the liquid has been applied as before mentioned, it will be advisable to open the safety-valve, or other outlet, which should remain open for a few seconds while the steam is rising, to allow the effluvia to escape, and prevent unpleasant odour finding its way into the rooms in immediate proximity to the boiler."

GUNPOWDER.—Mr. Robert Oxland, of Plymouth, proposes to substitute purified nitrate of soda for saltpetre, and coal dust or sawdust for charcoal. His proportions are either nitrate of soda 85 parts, sulphur 16 parts, and charcoal 18 parts; or nitrate of soda 85 parts, sulphur 16 parts, and coal dust 20 parts. The process of manufacture is the same as when the ordinary ingredients are used.

VENTILATION OF MINES—FLEXIBLE TUBING.—In order properly to conduct the workings of a mine, a good system of ventilation is imperatively necessary, and any invention which, when applied, will contribute to this result demands our notice. Of this nature is the invention of Mr. Ellis Lever, the well-known brattice manufacturer, whose works are at West Gorton, near Manchester, and which consists in the manufacture of an improved flexible tubing, from a light but durable material, prepared or coated with a composition, so as to render it impervious to foul air and moisture. Being fitted with internal hoops or rings, they cannot collapse, even when the air is not being forced through. The size of the tubes vary from 6 inches to 6 feet diameter, and are supplied in unlimited lengths. For the ventilation of a shaft during the sinking one of these tubes may be suspended from the surface, and can be lengthened at pleasure as the shaft deepens. For conveying air to the various underground workings of coal mines the tubes will be found of great service; but whether they will supersede the present system pursued in other mines, as in Devon, Cornwall, and elsewhere, of coursing the air to the levels through wooden pipes, remains to be seen, but, doubtless, all who are engaged in the management of mines will give the subject due consideration.

EXCAVATING BY MACHINERY.—When excavating for a foundation in the inside of a cylinder, or for a continuous foundation, protected by piles or otherwise, Mr. A. Doull, of Westminster, employs a frame or ladder of iron or wood, which he places vertically, or nearly so, over the ground or stuff to be excavated, and he attaches to it a travelling platform, or fixes it in any other convenient manner. To this ladder he fits a chain, carrying at convenient intervals a series of small buckets or excavators, the form of which is modified according to the nature of the ground to be excavated. The chain carrying the excavators is passed over a friction roller or sheave, fixed at or near the bottom of the frame or ladder. At a convenient height upon the ladder he fixes a projecting frame or head with a roller or sheave, over which the chain carrying the buckets passes. This projecting head is for the purpose of carrying the buckets clear away from the ladder, to admit of the excavated materials falling from the buckets at their upper turning point into a receptacle provided for them. The chain is caused to rotate by any convenient means, and the motion of the travelling platform brings the excavators to every part of the ground to be excavated. When the space where the excavating apparatus is required to work is confined, he adopts the following arrangement:—He takes a bucket, and passes through it, so as to enter the ground, an auger or screw, which, on being rotated, excavates the ground, and raises the portions acted upon into the bucket. He workes the screw or auger by a rod from above, and raise and lower the apparatus by a chain. Instead of one augur or screw he sometimes arranges several round the bucket, which receives the debris or excavated portions from all of them.

In Chancery.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—COLLIERY, MACHINERY, &c.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848, 1849, and 1857.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT (subject to the approbation of the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached), the whole of the PLANT, IMPLEMENTS, and MACHINERY now on or about the works lately carried on by the GREAT WESTERN COAL MINING COMPANY, including a CONDENSING ENGINE of 40 horse power, with winding and pumping apparatus complete; weigh-bridge, pumps, ropes, tackle, capstans, tools, implements, and all the necessary gear and apparatus in working order for carrying on the business of an extensive colliery.

The works are situate in the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in the vicinity of Bristol, with the advantages of excellent canal and railway carriage, being close to the Great Western line of railway and the Feeder, and are in the line of the proposed North Somerset Railway.

The premises are held under mining leases for long terms, extending over surface land of considerable extent, at moderate rents and royalties; and the lessors, it is believed, are willing to treat with responsible persons for leases on similar terms to those on which the mine has been worked, and a large tract of land in addition is obtainable.

This colliery has been but partially worked, but is known to abound in several valuable veins of coal, as also blackband and clay iron ore.

For plan of the workings and further particulars, and leave to view, apply to Mr. GEORGE H. JAY, 3, Moorgate-street, London, the official manager; Mr. S. TRIPP, 2, Dane's Inn, Strand, London, solicitor; and Mr. JACOB STRICKLAND, All Saint's-court, Bristol, solicitor.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AT CHAMBERS.

IN the MATTER of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—By direction of the Master of the Rolls, the Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of this company is attached, notice is hereby given that the said Judge will, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March, 1861, at Two o'clock precisely, at his chambers, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, London, PROCEED to MAKE a CALL on the several persons who are liable as contributories of the said company, and that the said Judge purposes that such call shall be for ELEVEN POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on the several contributories upon whom no call has hitherto been made. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place, to offer objections to such call. GEO. HUME, Chief Clerk.

R. P. HARDING, 3, Bank-buildings, City, Official Manager.
AMORY, TRAVERS, AND SMITH, 25, Throgmorton-street, City, Solicitors.
Dated this 26th day of February, 1861.

TO MINING CAPITALISTS.—Those inclined to invest in an unusually cheap and safe property may have full particulars on application to "S.," 14, Union-street, Plymouth.

DEVON GREAT WHEAL ELLEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts.
District of Ashburton, Devon.
The PROSPECTUS of this company WILL SHORTLY BE ISSUED.

THE FESTINIOG SLATE QUARRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

—The Directors of this company are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY TONS of BRIDGE RAILS at PORTMADOC, NORTH WALES, within eight months from the 1st of May, 1861. Forms of specification, contract, and tender, which alone will be received, may be had on application to the undersigned, at the address given below, and tenders must be sent in not later than the 18th day of March next. The director. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, HENRY WHITWORTH, Sec.
Carlton-buildings, Cooper-street, Manchester, February 28, 1861.

BLAENAVON IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the company's offices, 16, Cannon-street, London, E.C., on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April, 1861, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, when the accounts and transactions of the past year will be laid before them.
By order of the Board, JAMES WALKINSHAW, Sec.
Offices, 16, Cannon-street, London, February 27, 1861.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE (being the twenty-eighth) has this day been declared on the shares of this company, PAYABLE forthwith.
Dated Feb. 28, 1861. By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.
N.B.—Certificates must be left at the office of the company, 1, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, ten clear days, in order to be examined and marked.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at the company's offices, No. 1, Winchester-buildings, Old Broad-street, London, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely. By order of the Board, HIRAM WILLIAMS, Sec.
Dated March 1, 1861.

SILVER VEIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

—Notice is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the offices, No. 3, Cannon-street, London, E.C.. on TUESDAY, March 19th, 1861, at One o'clock P.M. precisely, for the purpose of submitting the report of the directors, and statement of accounts up to December 31, 1860 ; also for the election of directors, and for general business.
The transfer books will be closed from March 11 to March 19, both inclusive.
W. W. MANSELL, Manager.
Registered Offices, 3, Cannon-street, London, E.C., February 25, 1861.

THE ST. JOHN'S UNITED COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), NEWFOUNDLAND.

—The directors of this company hereby give notice, that, in accordance with the Articles of Association, the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the company will be HELD at this office, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of March next, at Twelve o'clock.
18, Cannon-street, E.C., February 25, 1861.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).

—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day made a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the shares of the company, PAYABLE on or before the 10th day of April next, at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., No. 4, Lombard-street, London, and the shareholders are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.
The transfer books will be closed from 22d January to 1st February, both days inclusive. By order, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.
187, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, January 22, 1861

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Caledonian Railway company will be HELD at the Trades' Hall, 85, Glassford-street, Glasgow, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of March, 1861, at One o'clock afternoon, in terms of the statute.
The transfer books will be closed from Wednesday, the 27th February, inclusive, until after the meeting. By order of the Board,
THOS. SALKELD, Chairman.
Company's Offices, Glasgow, Feb. 12, 1861. ARCH. GIBSON, Sec.

WEST HARTLEPOOL HARBOUR AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above company, held at West Hartlepool, on Tuesday, the 26th day of February, 1861,
RALPH WARD JACKSON, Esq., in the chair,
The following resolutions were unanimously passed :—
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by ROBINSON WATSON, Esq. :—
That the common seal of the company be affixed to the several registers of shares and stocks of the company.
Moved by CHARLES MAKINS, Esq., seconded by Admiral BERTIE CATOR,
That the report and accounts submitted and explained to this meeting be received, adopted, and confirmed on behalf of this company, and that the several interests and dividends paid during the last year (1860), in respect of the liabilities and registered share capital of the company, be confirmed, and be in like manner continued to be paid by the directors during the present year.
Moved by GEORGE BAYNES, Esq., seconded by JOHN BAIRSTOW, Esq.,
That a dividend at the rate of 5 per centum per annum be now declared on the registered consolidated stock for the last half-year, and be paid on the 13th day of March next.
Moved by Admiral BERTIE CATOR, seconded by SAMUEL SMITHSON, Esq.,
That the five resolutions passed at the special general meeting of this company, held on the 28th day of June last (1860), having been now repeated, the same be approved and confirmed.
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by JOSHUA BYERS, Esq.,
That Mr. John Hall, the assistant secretary, be appointed secretary in the place of Mr. Abraham Basnett, whose state of health necessitates the termination of his services.
And on the meeting being made special, in accordance with notice, for the purpose of considering, and, if so agreed upon, of approving, subject to such amendments and alterations as Parliament may require, or approve, the undermentioned Bills, now before Parliament, relating to this company or in which they are interested.
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Admiral BERTIE CATOR,
That the Bill now submitted and explained to this meeting, intituled "A Bill to enable the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company to raise further money to amend the acts relating to the company, and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby approved, subject to such amendments and alterations as Parliament may require, or approve.
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by NICHOLAS WOOD, Esq.,
That the Bill now submitted and explained to this meeting, intituled "A Bill to authorise the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company to use railways of the Stockton and Darlington, South Durham and Lancashire Union, Eden Valley, and the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Companies, and to make traffic arrangements with those companies, and with the North-Eastern and the London and North-Western Railway Companies, and to require mutual facilities for traffic ; to authorise the acquisition by some of those companies of lands and buildings at West Hartlepool, or on the West Hartlepool Railway ; to give further powers to the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company with reference to steam vessels and the management of their docks and works ; and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby approved, subject to such amendments and alterations as Parliament may require, or approve.
Moved by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by CHARLES MAKINS, Esq.,
That the Bill, now submitted and explained to this meeting intituled, "A Bill to enable the Cleveland Railway Company to extend their railway from Guisborough to the River Tees, with branches connected with that extension, and to make certain deviations in the authorised line of their railway ; and for other purposes," be and the same is hereby approved, subject to such amendments and alterations as Parliament may require, or approve.
Moved by CHARLES MAKINS, Esq., seconded by SAMUEL SMITHSON, Esq.,
That this meeting desires to express the cordial thanks of the proprietors to the Chairman and Directors for their continued great attention to the duties and interests of this company, and for the satisfactory report and statement of accounts presented to this meeting :—To Mr. Sturge and the other members of the committee of assistance, this meeting also tenders its best acknowledgments for their able advice and the trouble they have so kindly taken in any matters referred to them during the past year : and this meeting further requests that the directors and auditors will continue their able services to the company, aided by the valuable assistance of Mr. Sturge and his colleagues.
RALPH WARD JACKSON, Chairman.

FITZMAURICE PURE GAS LIGHT WORKS

(large and small) continue SATISFACTORILY FITTED in many noblemen's MANSIONS, TOWNS, COTTAGES, FARMS, FACTORIES, SHIPS, and MINES. The same retort makes either oil gas or coal gas. Oil gas is brilliant, pure, detectable in odour, and free from sulphur. (See "Cottage Gas Works," 6d., Hebert, Cheapside). Complete moveable gas works, with gasometer, for 5 lights, £24; 20 lights, £75; 100 lights, £230; larger works in reduced proportion. Gas fitting done, chandeliers made or altered. Factory, 44, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. JAMES COPCUTT, manager. Nothing to do with the Lime Light Company.

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.

—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. ALEX. YOUNG, 67, Mark-lane, London, where sample pipes may be obtained for trial.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO.,

ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 13 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence. This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of falls and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheel. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by flood or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for all falls where the quantity of water is variable.
Further particulars on application ; also references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES,

&c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per mile and upwards. CORES WARRANTED to STAND the USUAL TEST for INSULATION. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C. ; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.
Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN RE EAST PROVIDENCE MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of HOLLOW v. RICHARDS AND ANOTHER, dated the 14th day of January last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 13th day of March next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, the—
138 (4096ths) SHARES of the defendant Michael S. Richards ; and the
11 (4096ths) SHARES of the defendant J. W. Hoffman,
Respectively of and in the said MINE.
H. S. STOKES, Solicitor, Truro
(Agent for Messrs. Roscoria and Davies, Plaintiff's Solicitors, Penzance)
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Feb. 27, 1861.

Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN FLEMING, trustee of the estate of WILLIAM CURRY, a bankrupt; CHAS. GAIRDNER, trustee of the estate of ADAM KILGOUR, a bankrupt; ALEXANDER RANKINE, truestee of the estate of CHARLES MAJOR HERBERT, a bankrupt, and PATRICK BUCHAN, Owners; Exparte JOHN BRIDGES, petitioner.

THE HON. JUDGE LONGFIELD, LL.D., one of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, WILL, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April, 1861, at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Dublin, SELL, in One Lot, the EXTENSIVE IRON MINES and WORKS UPON and UNDER TOWNLANDS of TULLYNAMOYLE and GOWLANE, situate in the barony of Dromahaire and county of Leitrim, and the several BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, FURNACES, and ENGINES connected therewith, known as the CREVELEA IRONWORKS, together with the several COAL FIELDS or COLLIERIES UNDER the several TOWNS and LANDS of CORRY MOUNTAIN, MONEENATIEVE; an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of ALTAQUIN, SELTONASKEAGH, and TULLYMURRY, all situate in the said barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, and under the town and lands of Tullynaha, otherwise Tullynahow, situate in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon.

The IRON MINES and WORKS of CREVELEA are held under an indenture of lease, bearing date the 24th day of June, 1853, for a term of 31 years, from the 29th September, 1851, subject to certain royalty rents therein specified, or a fixed rent of £500 a year in lieu thereof.

The several COAL FIELDS or COLLIERIES are held under leases, bearing date respectively 9th April, 1853 ; 9th April, 1853 ; 30th August, 1853 ; 16th November, 1852 ; 19th March, 1853 ; and 14th September, 1853 ; all for terms of 31 years, with the exception of the lease of 16th November, 1852, and 9th April, 1853, of the Seltonaskeagh and Moneenatieve Collieries, which are for terms of 21 years only ; and these coal fields are subject to certain royalty rents of 2d. per ton for coal (culm excepted), or fixed rents in lieu thereof, amounting in all to £139 13s. per annum. Immediate possession of all can be had. RICHARD H. V. ARCHER, Chief Clerk.
Dated this 12th day of Feb., 1861. GALLOWAY AND CONNOR, Solicitors.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The CREVELEA IRONWORKS are situated in the barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim, distant three and a half miles from the town of Drumkeerin, where there is a comfortable hotel four miles from the navigable waters of Lough Allen (source of the River Shannon), from whence there is water carriage to the seaports of Dublin Belfast, and Limerick, and six miles from the town of Dromahaire, from whence the River Bonnett is navigable to the seaport town of Sligo, distant but eight miles from Dromahaire. There is a post-office in the village of Crevelea, with daily deliveries from all parts of Ireland. The works consist of a HOT BLAST MELTING FURNACE, nearly new, and in complete repair, capable of producing 120 tons of pig-iron per week. A smaller HOT BLAST MELTING FURNACE, also nearly new and in perfect repair, capable of producing from 20 to 30 tons of pig-iron per week. TWO CALCINING KILNS, HIGH PRESSURE BLOWING ENGINE of 120 horse power, with engine house, &c., in complete repair, and capable of being worked at a speed of from 23 to 25 strokes per minute, without vibration ; a block of coke ovens ; a smithy in full working order, with tools, stores, sheds, manager's office and office safe, fixtures, desks, &c. ; ten comfortable slated workmen's cottages, a weighbridge, with office attached, capable of weighing up to 3 tons, stabling for 30 horses, corn lofts and lock-up places, as also a large quantity of useful plant, consisting of jib crane, crab winch, pipes, bar iron, wagon wheels, fire-bricks, a set of boring tools, smiths' tools, and there is ample room for the erection of another large hot-blast furnace between the two above mentioned. The Court does not guarantee the title to the machinery or the quantity or quality thereof.

The IRON FIELDS of GOWLANE and TULLYNAMOYLE consist of beds of clay-bound ironstone, averaging from 3 to 14 in. thick, and large quantities of ball ironstone of the richest quality, all worked by day level. The level worked upon Tullynamoyle, of 5 ft. by 5 ft., gives a face, including balls, of 3 ft. of clean ore, producing for every 18 in. forward 1 ton of ore. This level is one statute mile distant from the furnace, the greater part of which is laid with tramroad. There are also large beds of fire-clay, and an abundant supply of water. Coal also of a superior quality is believed to exist upon the lands. Peat is to be had in any quantity at a trifling cost, and the best limestone is to be had in abundance within three miles of the works. The lessees have expended over £35,000 in the erection and establishment of the foregoing buildings and machinery, which, with the exception of the workmen's cottages, the stabling, the weigh-house, and corn store, are built upon the townland of Gowlane, and will be conveyed, with the tenants' interest therein, to the purchaser. Those excepted premises are erected upon the townland of Townahoney, of which the petitioner has obtained a lease, at the nominal rent of £5 per annum, and he will execute a lease to the purchasers for the same term as may be unexpired of his lease at the time of the sale.

THE COAL FIELDS

All lie in the barony of Dromahaire and county of Leitrim, with the exception of those on Tullynaha, which are situate in the barony of Boyle and county of Roscommon, and are distant about six miles from the ironworks, and about one mile from Lough Allen, with a declivity capable of running down the coal to either by tramway, without difficulty. Seltonaskeagh Colliery is worked by open day level, and contains seams of coal of from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. thick, of good bituminous quality. Upon this townland have been erected fifteen comfortable slated workmen's cottages, superintendent's residence, a two-horse stable, a smithy, four blocks of coke ovens, a weighbridge, &c.
Tullynaha Colliery is worked by pit, about 6 fms. deep, and contains the same seam of coal as that found in Seltonaskeagh, and there are offices, weighbridge, &c., complete.
The other collieries are capable of being worked on the level. Several of them have been tried, and have produced excellent coal.
Immediate possession of all property can be obtained by the purchaser, upon the execution of the deed of conveyance.
Proposals for sale by private contract will be received up to the 12th day of March, 1861, by the solicitors having the carriage of the proceedings, and submitted to the Hon. Judge Longfield for approval.
For rentals and further particulars, apply to the Landed Estates Court, Inns Quay, in the city of Dublin ; Messrs. BRIDGES and SON, 23, Red Lion-square, W.C. ; WILLIAM M'DOUGALL, Esq., 62, William-street, Dublin ; ANDREW D. JOHNSTONE, Esq., Crevelea, Carrick-on-Shannon, county Leitrim, who will show the property to intending purchasers ; or to Messrs. GALLOWAY and CONNOR, solicitors for petitioner having the carriage of the sale, 35, North Cumberland-street, Dublin.

IMPORTANT SALE of the MACHINERY, PLANT, and MATERIALS of the DEVON KAPUNDA COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, March 7, at One o'clock punctually, in One Lot, the whole of the VALUABLE PLANT and MACHINERY used in working the DEVON KAPUNDA COPPER AND SILVER-LEAD MINE, in the parish of South Sydenham, near Tavistock, Devon, comprising a 40 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE ; WATER-WHEEL, with drawing machine attached ; balance-bobs, tram wagons, 20 fms. railroad, ropes, chains, air pipes, a double power winch, ladders, old and scrap iron, wooden sheds, and numerous other effects, according to the schedule attached to particulars of sale, which may be obtained at the Mart ; of Messrs. HANCOCK and SHARP, solicitors, 20, Tokenhouse-yard ; at the mine ; and at Mr. MARSH's offices, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

CARADON DISTRICT, ST. IVE, CORNWALL.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE GREAT CARADON AND SLADE COPPER MINE.

MESSRS. FARGUS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at Webb's Hotel, Liskeard, on Tuesday, the 12th day of March next, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, by order of the mortgagees, under a power of sale from the Great Caradon and Slade Mining Company (Limited), in One Lot,
All that VALUABLE PROGRESSIVE MINE, known as the GREAT CARADON AND SLADE SETT, situate in the parish of St. Ive, in the county of Cornwall, together with the STEAM ENGINE, MINING IMPLEMENTS, UTENSILS, and PLANT now being thereon.
A large sum has been expended in the development of this sett, which presents a most favourable prospect of turning out a lucrative mine.
It occupies an extensive area, is situate in the most favoured district of Cornwall, being due east, and within 400 to 500 fms. of the boundary of the celebrated South Caradon, well known as one of the best paying English mines, and the immediate vicinity of the South Caradon and Moorswater Railway offers every facility for transmission of the produce.
Several lodes have been traced in the sett, both of copper and lead, and it is well known that there are several others.
The property is held under a lease for the remainder of a term of 21 years, from the 11th of January, 1854, less one day, under a royalty of 1-15th of the produce, and certain other usual stipulations.
For a view, apply on the mine ; and all further particulars can be known at the mine ; or be obtained from the auctioneer's, Clare-street, Bristol ; or of Messrs. DANIEL and COX, solicitors, Bristol.

SALE OF A COPPER MINE, SITUATED NEAR ERPEL (RHENISH PRUSSIA).

—For reason of division, the COPPER MINE, described as below, will be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, in the Court of Justice at Linz, on the Rhine, on the 21st of March, at Three o'clock P.M.
1.—The COPPER MINE, yielded by concession, called CLEMENSLUST AND JEAN MARIE, situated four miles from Erpel, on the Rhine, Regency of Coblenz. A vein of 3 fathoms thickness opened in the last years, the ores of which consist in the largest part of copper pyrites, copper glance, and red copper ore. By the preparations made for working, this vein is already richly opened 10 fms. under the surface, in a length of 92 fms., and all prepared for working ; under the same conditions, its richness is already proved in a depth of 17 fms., where, without anything further, working can begin.
Since the summer of 1860 working began in the sole of 10 fms., and since that time working has been carried on till now.
2.—The complex of ores, concessions and mine fields belonging to the above-said mine.
3.—The large quantity of ore, taken out of this mine, heaped on the barrow, and for the most part (circa cwt.) prepared, is included in the sale.
For further particulars and information, the descent, &c., please address to the Director of the mine, G. SCHWARZE, at Neuwied, on the Rhine.

EXTRACTS OF THE CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1.—The taxation is 42,645 th. 16 s. gr. 5 pen. pr. crt.
2.—The sellers, and in case of a difference in opinion amongst them, the most interested may make a choice amongst the three last highest bidders.
3.—The purchase money is to be paid in three equal terms—the first, eight days after adjudication where the bill of emption will be delivered ; the second, three months later ; the third, one year after the adjudication, all with interest of 5 per cent.
4.—Possession may be taken at the payment of the first term. However, the property will be given up after the payment of the whole purchase money.
5.—Every bidder has to produce at the time of bidding a citizen, residing in the Rhenish province, as a solvent security ; not being able to produce some, the sellers are free to reject the offer. The sellers further decide on the solvency of such security.

BANKRUPT'S EFFECTS.

IMPORTANT SALE of STEAM ENGINE, MACHINERY, and PLANT, at the COPPER MINES at BICKERTON HILLS, about four miles from the Tattenhall and Beeston stations on the Chester and Crewe branch of the London and North-Western Railway.

MESSRS. CHURTON respectfully announce that they are instructed by the assignees of William Scholkley (a bankrupt), to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 6th day of March, 1861, at Eleven for Twelve o'clock A.M., most punctually, the VALUABLE MACHINERY and PLANT, comprehending a 12 horse power HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE, with a stone bed ; 15 horse egg-ended boiler, 21 ft. long, large strap driver, with fly-wheel, cast metal door, with full set of fire-bars ; crab lifting winch, with cast-iron barrel, two pinion wheels, wood frame, and 30 yards of chain ; shaft, with head gearing, upright pu leys, and wood frame ; water pump, 8 in. bore, with 55 yards of iron trees, 5½ in. working barrel, oak pump, beam standing frame crank and shafting, 23 ft. long ; two large driving wheels, winding drum, with driving wheel ; set of quartz crushers, in large oak frame, 2 ft. high 10 in. wide, driving wheel, two pinion wheels, with wrought-iron caps, iron hopper, with large wheel, steam sieve, and wood frame ; wood stage, cover, and approach ; slate cistern, 12 ft. long and 2 ft. wide ; four wood washing troughs, with lead piping ; three new lead vats, 12 ft. long 4½ ft. wide, and 17 in. deep ; two wrought-iron vats, 13 ft. long and 5 ft. wide, with large brass taps ; four plank (3 in.) vats, 12 ft. long, with brass taps ; 100 yards of 2 in. rope, 15 carboys of sulphuric acid, winch barrels, chains and ropes, cast metal saw regulator ; wrought iron saw shaft, with pulleys, strap, drum wheel, 9 in. wide, shafting, with double cranks, pinion wheel, 7 circular saws, from 10 to 36 in. diameter ; 30 18 in. cast pulleys ; force pump, with copper cylinder ; 56 ft. of 2 in. India-rubber piping, with brass union joint ; brass stop cocks, screw pins, and bolts ; 11 boiler plates ; iron, gutta percha, and lead piping ; a quantity of new iron and steel ; galvanising furnace, bound with iron ; joiners' workshop, built of wood, with two doors and three windows ; 22 ft. long and 12½ ft. wide ; set of blacksmith's tools, with new bellows, anvil, vice, &c. ; valuable screw plates, with taps and dies ; miners' picks, wheelbarrows, quantity of timber, wheeling planks, weighing machine and weights, broad wheeled cart, wood roof over furnace, iron bound winding tubs, joiners' benches, timber carriage, window frames, scrap iron, and all other effects upon the premises.
Catalogues may be had, ten days prior to the sale, from the Auctioneers' offices, Whitchurch, Salop, or Chester.

HENDRE MINES, NEAR MOLD, FLINTSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS on the MINES, consisting of an 80 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with four boilers (by Fairbairn, of Manchester) ; a 20 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with two boilers ; a 16 in. WINDING and PUMPING STEAM ENGINE, 2 ft. stroke, with two boilers ; 24 in. plunger poles, and 24 in. pumps ; H pieces, windbores, &c. ; 17 in. working barrel ; 9 in. to 4 in. pumps, plungers, &c. ; crushing mill, water-wheel, winding apparatus, wrought-iron rods, lathe, pins and nuts, weighing machine, &c.
Mr. JOHN PRITCHARD will show the machinery, &c., on the mines, and applications for further particulars to be made to Mr. C. D. WILLIAMSON, Greenfield, Holywell.
February 27, 1861.

WARWICKSHIRE.

COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES.—TO BE LET, on royalty,

upwards of SIXTY ACRES, with TWO ENGINES, &c. There is a canal and public wharf within a short distance, and there is every probability of a railway being made which will afford communications with London and Birmingham. To an enterprising and responsible party the proprietor would afford every liberal accommodation. —Apply to Messrs. RAWLINS and ROWLEY, solicitors, Birmingham.

SOUTH WALES COLLIERY, MERTHYR DISTRICT.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, on very advantageous terms, a HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLIERY, known as the TYLACOCH COLLIERY, situate in the RHONDDA VALLEY, on the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, by which line the coals are conveyed to the Cardiff docks. The quality of the coal is quite equal to the Merthyr coal, and is preferred to it for the use of the locomotives on the line. The thickness of the seam is about 6 ft., and the area is 951 A. 2 R. 20 P.

There is one shaft sunk to the upper 4 ft. vein of coal, a depth of 154 yards from the surface, and the quantity to be raised is estimated at 80,000 tons per annum. The galeage varies from 3d. to 9d. per ton on the large and small coal.
There is a farm attached to this colliery, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, and upon which a large outlay has been made in improvements by draining and otherwise.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. FULLER and HORSEY, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C. ; or to Mr. D. LLEWELLIN, Mining Engineer, Glyn Neath, Glamorganshire.

TO BE SOLD, ONE of WOOLRICH'S PATENT MAGNETO-ELECTRICAL MACHINES,

arranged for the deposition of metals, consisting of four sets of magnets (ten in each set), 24 in. long, and eight revolving armatures, the whole mounted in very strong and substantial iron frames, and in good working condition.—Apply by letter, post-paid, Mr. B. W. GOODE, gold chain maker, 24, St. Paul's-square, Birmingham.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES—VALUABLE COPPER MINE IN ANGLESEA, NORTH WALES.

—TO BE LET ON LEASE, or otherwise, the RIGHT to WORK a COPPER MINE, recently opened, on the estate of Pendre, in the parish of Llantrisant, about two miles from Bodedern, and eight miles from Holyhead, Anglesea. Reports of competent mining surveyors, including Mr. J. W. Bevan, of Redruth, Cornwall, who acknowledge the ore to be equal, if not superior, in richness to that of the celebrated Parys Mines, may be seen with either of the undersigned, where samples of the copper may be had, and any further information which may be required.—Mr. JOHN B. OWEN, Pendre, Bodedern, Anglesea ; or Mr. WILLIAM JONES, 56, Great Homer-street, Liverpool.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.—TO BE LET ON LEASE,

about THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES of COAL GROUND, believed to contain the celebrated Rhondda seams of coal, together with the Aberdare steam coal measures. A large bratticed pit has been sunk on the property, to the depth of about 70 yards. The property adjoins the Taff Vale Railway, and is within half a mile of the post town of Pontypridd, Glamorganshire, and twelve and a half miles from the port of Cardiff.—For terms and further particulars, apply to ALEXANDER BASSETT, Esq., C.E., Cardiff, Glamorganshire ; or to Messrs. BURLEY and CARLISLE, solicitors, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London.

MINERAL PROPERTY TO LET.—TO BE LET ON LEASE,

SEVERAL VEINS of ANTHRACITE COAL and IRON MINE in CARMARTHENSHIRE. There is a canal and railway communication from the property to the shipping port. The distance to Pembrey is about six miles, and to Kidwelly about three and a half miles.—For terms and further particulars, apply to ALEXANDER BASSETT, Esq., C.E., Cardiff, Glamorganshire.

VALUABLE MINERALS TO LET, ON LOCHFYNE.—

1. SPATHOSE ORE, 30 to 38 per cent. ; HEMATITE, 40 to 50 per cent. ; veins 12 to 40 ft. wide, and only 500 yards to shipping port.—2. YELLOW and PEACOCK COPPER in extensive veins ; on the ground 50 tons quarried, and 25 tons crushed.—3. SULPHUR ORES, 40 to 60 per cent., with 3 to 6 per cent. copper, in some lead.—4. ARGENTIFEROUS ORES, assay 196 ozs. silver.—5. BLENDE and LEAD of great richness. Inspection solicited by W. FORLONG, of Erins, proprietor.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS, MINE COMPANIES, &c.—

SMITH AND OLIVER, MECHANICAL and MINING ENGINEERS, SWANSEA, UNDERTAKE to SINK SHAFTS, ERECT MACHINERY, PIT FRAMING, and to COMPLETE EVERY KIND of COLLIERY WORK, either at home or abroad. PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES PREPARED.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale :—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS,

NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROF. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS,

doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster ; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company ; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway ; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway ; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway ; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

DAVID JONES, BRIDGE IRONWORKS, AND HERBERT'S PARK IRON WORKS, BILSTON, STAFFORDSHIRE,

MANUFACTURER, under license of the patentee, of MALLET'S PATENT BUCKLED IRON PLATES, for FLOORING for RAILWAY and OTHER BRIDGES, VIADUCTS, WHARVES, &c., and for the FLOORING and OTHER PARTS of FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, and VARIOUS IMPORTANT STRUCTURAL USES.
These plates form the lightest, strongest, most useful, and durable flooring known. They were pronounced by the late Mr. Brunel the best bridge flooring extant. They have been adapted at the new bridge, Westminster, on the Indian railways, and in many other first-class structures, by Messrs. Page Page, Hawkshaw, Randell, Stephenson, and other engineers, and for fire-proof buildings by Government, the War Office, Metropolitan Board of Works, and other important uses.
Specimens of the buckled plates can be seen at Bull Wharf, Upper Thames-street, London. Application for lithographs, circulars, prices, and other information as to supply of the plates, to be made to the manufacturer, as above ; or to ROBERT MALLET, Esq., C.E., the patentee, 11, Bridge-street, Westminster.
N.B.—MANUFACTURER of BOILER PLATES, BRIDGE and SHIP PLATES, also SHEET IRON of ALL KINDS, and RIVET IRON of FIRST QUALITY.
Address, BRIDGE IRONWORKS, BILSTON, STAFFORDSHIRE.

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO., LIVERPOOL,

INVITE ATTENTION to the REDUCED PRICES of their best prepared, close laid, GALVANISED CABLE SIGNAL CORDS, for COLLIERIES, MINES, RAILWAYS, &c. Prices, delivered direct from their manufactory, Liverpool :—
No. 0 0, for deep pits, 13s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 0, for deep pits, 11s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 1, for shallow pits, 10s. 6d. per 100 yards. GALVANISED SIDE PULLEYS, with brass wheels, for No. 0 0 signal cord, 6s. 3d. a dozen. No. 0 and 1 signal cord, 5s. 6d. a dozen. SIGNAL BELLS, extra strong, 30s. each. Ditto small size, 20s. IMPROVED DRY HAIR FELTS, for boilers, &c., in long lengths, 9½d. to 1s. 7d. a yard. ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. a square foot.
FRANCIS MORTON AND CO.,
MANUFACTORY AND HEAD OFFICES,—LIVERPOOL.
LONDON OFFICE,—19, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, including ironwork for a water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description. 105

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS "MOVING CYLINDER" STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwts. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, shipbuilders, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.
BAIN AND WYLIE (Successors to John Condie).
Shields Ironworks, 330, Eglinton-street, Glasgow. 106

INCRUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID EFFECTUALLY REMOVES and PREVENTS INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS, WITHOUT INJURY to the METAL, with GREAT SAVING in FUEL, and with LESS LIABILITY to ACCIDENT from EXPLOSION. It is used by Her Majesty's Steam Storeships, Woolwich Arsenal, Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Tower of London, by the principal Steam Packet Companies of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, &c., and by engineers and manufacturers throughout the country. Testimonials from eminent engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers, with full particulars, will be forwarded on application to P. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, sole manufacturers and patentees, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Wapping-wall, London, E.

AGENTS:—Liverpool, Mr. J. McInnes; Hull, Messrs. A. H. Fleming and Co.; Southampton, Mr. J. Clark; Birmingham, Mr. Adam Dixon; Belfast, Mr. W. T. Matier, C.E.; Nottingham, Mr. G. D. Hughes; Glasgow, Mr. W. Mutrie.—Foreign: Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Miers Brothers and Maylor; Odessa and South Russia, Mr. W. Baxter; Hamburg, M. August Möller.

Mr. Easton has rendered steam navigation a decided service. If his fluid only effects a part of what is said in his testimonials, then it is worth a trial by every steamship owner in the world.—*Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal*, Dec. 28, 1860.

Messrs. Easton and Springfield have patented and are now manufacturing a fluid which, although it has been subjected to the severest tests, appears to give universal satisfaction.—*Mining Journal*, Dec. 22, 1860.

The most effectual, economical, and simple preventive of incrustation known.—*Commercial Daily List.* 107

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilises from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.

To be seen daily at W. P. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgware-road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
London, Oct. 10, 1859. Hours, from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E. 108

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully SOLICIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

The SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard.

In the magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGENTINE PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience.

SARL and SONS have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing drawings and prices may be had upon application.
SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON. 109

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES,
DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.
Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S., Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.)

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c.
For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above. 110

SAMUEL GRIFFITHS' STAFFORDSHIRE IRON TRADE CIRCULAR. Published every Saturday afternoon. Circulation, 7000 per week. Price £1 1s. per annum, in advance, post free, being registered for transmission abroad at same price.

The IRON CIRCULAR gives the state of the Market with respect to Pig and Malleable Iron; the Official Prices of Bars, Hoops, Sheets, and most other kinds of Staffordshire Iron; a Report of the Iron Trade throughout England, Scotland, and Wales; the Scotch Pig Market up to the close of the market on the day of publication; the Closing Price of the Funds and the principal Railway Stocks up to two o'clock the same day; a Monthly Report of the Iron Trade in France; a Weekly Report of the Money Market, London Discount Market, state of the Foreign Exchanges; the Weekly Return of the Bank of England; the Monthly Return of the Bank of France; a correct Weekly Account of all the Gold Ships at Sea, London bound; likewise an accurate Weekly Return of all the Gold and Specie received during the week; a Report of the Copper Market, with prices of all kinds; a Report of the Tin Market, with present prices, and the same of Lead and Spelter, every week. The IRON CIRCULAR likewise contains an account of all Failures, Dissolutions of Partnerships, Changes in Firms, Stoppage of Works, Works Recommencing, New Works, or those in course of erection; in a word, the CIRCULAR gives every information connected with the Iron Trade which Mr. GRIFFITHS, whose well-known connection with it, considers would be useful and acceptable to the Ironmaster, the Merchant, the Shipper, Banker, or any other Buyer of Iron. The same may be said with regard to Copper, Tin, Spelter, and Lead. A Tabular Statement will be published with the CIRCULAR every three months, showing the number of Furnaces in and out of blast in all the Iron Districts, the quantity of Iron made, and likewise the quantities of Coal and Ironstone consumed in its production.

Parties wishing to subscribe will send a post-office order, addressed to S. GRIFFITHS, Metal Broker, Wolverhampton, which will include the cost post free to end of this year. 111

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—MR. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving at the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of each Quarter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORMATION and ADVICE will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his Offices, No. 117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, where copies of the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING, PUBLISHED IN 1856.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal.*

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer.*

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herapath.*

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald.*

A valuable little book.—*Globe.*

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle.*

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph.*

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times.*

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Welshman.*

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal.*

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work.—*Ipswich Express.*

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald.*

Of great value to capitalists.—*Sunderland Times.*

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Monmouth Beacon.*

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald.*

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle.*

A very valuable book.—*Cornwall Gazette.* [*Glasgow Examiner.*

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Bath Express.*

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—*Brighton Examiner.*

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press* 112

PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL (Part 156) for March, 1s., with an engraving of Ramsbottom's Apparatus for Filling Tenders, plate of Thermometric Diagrams, and 40 woodcuts. Articles on Steam, Filling Locomotive Tenders, Engraving on Glass, Hot-Air Engine, New Metallic Alloy, Jeffrie's Cartridge Machine.—Recent Patents: Johnson, Blowing-Engines; Loveridge, Looms; Nicholson, Reaping; Johnson, Furnaces; Harvey, Safety-Valves; Robertson, Furnaces.—Law Reports, Railways, Smelting, Metal Foil, Carriages, Rails, Manure, Printing, Copyright, Reviews, Marine Memoranda, Lists of Patents and Designs Registered. Also (nearly ready) Vol. 5, New Series, 14s. bound in cloth. 113

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS, IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 114

RAILWAY WAGONS.—JONATHAN KETLEY,
SOHO CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS,
NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF RAILWAY WAGONS FOR SALE OR HIRE.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY IRONWORK. 115

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY,
OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.
LONDON OFFICES,—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER. 116

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham. 117

PERMANENT WAY RAILS for sidings, &c., COLLIERY RAILS, CONTRACTORS' RAILS, EARTH WAGONS, and CONTRACTORS' MATERIALS FOR SALE, by ROBERT WRIGHTSON, Newport, Monmouthshire. 118

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS, CROWN TUBE WORKS,
WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.
WAREHOUSE,—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.
The Original Inventors and First Manufacturers of the Patent Wrought-Iron Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c. Enamelled Tubing, and Glazed ditto. Russell and Howell's Homogeneous Tubes. And agents for G. F. Muntz's Solid Brass Tubes. Every variety of fittings. Trade mark, 119

LLOYD AND LLOYD, ALBION TUBE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS.
IMPROVED HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER, PLAIN, GALVANISED AND ENAMELLED.
GUN-METAL STEAM GLAND COCKS, WATER GAUGES, &c. 120

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London. 121

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST STEEL.—The BEST and therefore the CHEAPEST in the market. ESPECIALLY SUITED for MINING PURPOSES. See testimonials at foot:—

Gloucester, Dec. 31, 1859.—GENTLEMEN: I have found the cast-steel bars very hard to groove, and had it not been for the excellent tool steel you sent me I must have given up the work in despair. Yours truly, WILLIAM HARRIS.
Robert Mushet and Co., Forest Steel Works, Coleford.

Dos Works, Newport, Monmouthshire, Feb. 4, 1860.—GENTLEMEN: In reply to your enquires of yesterday, your cast-steel sledges have worn uncommonly well, and are all that can be desired. Your obedient servants, J. J. CORDES AND CO.
Robert Mushet and Co., Coleford.

Hematite Iron Ore Mines, Whitehaven, April 2, 1860.—GENTLEMEN: Having now used your cast-steel for jumpers in my mines for more than 12 months past, I am happy to inform you that I find it very superior to any other steel we have used for mining purposes. Your obedient servant, A. HODGETTS, Manager.
R. Mushet and Co., Forest Steel Works, Coleford. (for J. W. Smith.)

For terms, &c., apply to ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire. 122

FARRAR'S PATENT STEEL COMPANY,
WARDSEND STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, MANUFACTURERS of BEST CAST STEEL, MALLEABLE and MILD STEEL CASTINGS, SUPERIOR CAST-STEEL FILES, &c., CALL the ATTENTION of ENGINEERS and all users of FIRST-CLASS STEEL to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of STEEL MANUFACTURED under this PATENT. Prices:—

First quality	£50 per ton.
Second quality	40 "
Third quality	30 "

Manufactory, Wardsend Steel Works, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON OFFICE, 21, BOW LANE, CANNON STREET WEST, E.C.,
Where all communications are to be addressed. 123

BRITISH CHARCOAL PIG IRON.
COLD BLAST HEMATITE PIG IRON.
URAL IRONWORKS, No. 626, GARSCUBE ROAD, GLASGOW. 124

PATENT GOLD AMALGAMATING AND QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINERY.—JOHN H. SWAN, 153, QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW, PATENTEE and MANUFACTURER of CRUSHERS, AMALGAMATORS, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, and other machinery for the gold diggings. A circular containing full particulars can be had on application, post free. 125

VENTILATION OF MINES.—ELLIS LEVER INVITES the ATTENTION of OWNERS, VIEWERS, and MANAGERS of COLLIERIES to his recently IMPROVED MATERIAL for BRATTICING and MAKING TRAP DOORS, in the working of coal mines. It is made in every width, and in various qualities, prices of which may be had on application.

For the VENTILATION of SHAFTS, and for CONVEYING AIR to the various UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of MINES, ELLIS LEVER has contrived and introduced a VERY SERVICEABLE DESCRIPTION of WATER-PROOF and AIR-PROOF TUBES, from 1 to 6 ft. diameter, and in unlimited lengths.

Further information may be had on application to the manufacturer, ELLIS LEVER, West Gorton Works, Manchester.

"THE RAILWAY AND THE MINE."—LEVER'S Illustrated Year-Book for 1861, price 2s. 6d., may be had in London of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all booksellers throughout the kingdom. 126

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.
ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTEES AND MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER. 127

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HEMP AND MANILLA CORDAGE, AND IMPROVED PATENT NON-TWISTED WIRE-ROPE,
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

G. B. & Co. beg to intimate that they use nothing but Bradley's long-drawn charcoal wire in the manufacture of pit and incline ropes. The quality of this article is well-known, and its superiority was fully proved at a PUBLIC TEST of WIRE ROPE, instituted by Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., at Liverpool, on October 29th, 1860, on which occasion G. B. and Co.'s samples averaged 13 per cent. over their trade card, and were the strongest of all the samples from various manufacturers then tested. See *Mining Journal*, Oct. 29, 1860. 128

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER,
MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
NANCEKUKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.

This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, and it generally BURSTS MORE ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME SPACE, but WEIGHING from TWENTY to THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than other powder, EFFECTING an IMPORTANT SAVING.

DAVEY, BROTHERS, and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers against the efforts of interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined. 129

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 130

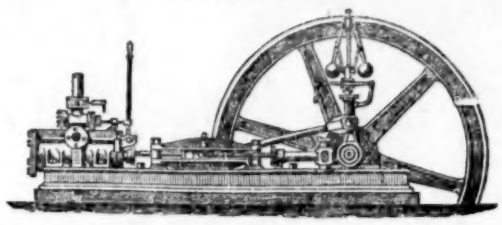
SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALLICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere. 131

AYTOUN'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE FOR MINES.—An illustrated description of this cage appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 23 February. The patentee would impress on the working miners that it depends upon themselves alone whether they are to have the security of safety cages or not. Employers are naturally unwilling to incur this responsibility, but will gladly accede to the expressed wishes of their workmen in a matter so materially affecting their safety. Let the latter, therefore, with the concurrence of their employers, call upon the different patentees to exhibit their safety cages before them, make choice of the one they have confidence in, and thus do away with a fruitful source of danger to the miner.

N.B.—If requested to do so, the patentee will send a safety cage, with its guide-rods and frame complete, to any mining district, at his own expense, for the purpose of its being tried and tested. He has no doubt that the other patentees will do the same.
Apply to the patentee, ROBERT AYTOUN, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh. 132

MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO.,
VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD,
AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON
MANUFACTURERS OF

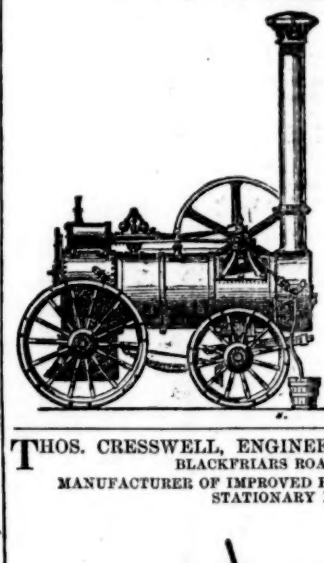


HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MILLS, AGRICULTURAL, MINING, and GENERAL PURPOSES. The following sizes are ready for immediate delivery, and may be seen at any time at their London depôt:—

ONE 5 in. cylinder, 10 in. stroke.	ONE 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
TWO 8 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke.	ONE 14 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
ONE 10 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke.	ONE 17 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.
ONE 14 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke.	TWO 20 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke.

Prices and full particulars sent on application. 133

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.



MANUFACTURERS OF

PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES,

Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and requisite gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately on arrival.

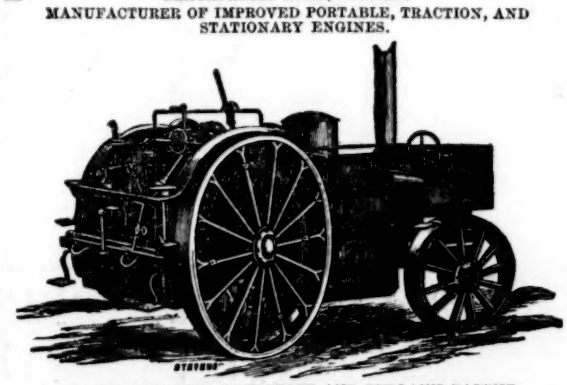
COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES,

Which dress the corn ready for market at one operation.

GRINDING and MORTAR MILLS,
SAWING MACHINERY,
PUMPS for IRRIGATION and MINING PURPOSES. 134

Full particulars and estimates supplied on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., as above.

THOS. CRESSWELL, ENGINEER, SURREY IRONWORKS,
BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON.
MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED PORTABLE, TRACTION, AND STATIONARY ENGINES.



TRACTION ENGINE, LONGSTAFF AND PULLAN'S PATENT. 135

TO BRASSFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, REFINERS, &c.—The PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY beg to CALL the ATTENTION of all users and shippers of melting pots to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PATENT CRUCIBLES, which have been used during the last three years by some of the largest melters in England and abroad. In addition to their capabilities of melting an average of from 35 to 40 pourings, they are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, but can be used till worn out, requiring only one annealing for several days' work, and become heated much more rapidly than ordinary pots, EFFECTING thereby a SAVING of more than FIFTY PER CENT. in time, labour, fuel, and waste. The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company also manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffles, portable furnaces, sublimate pans and covers, glass pots, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

Also, sole proprietors of fine POWDERED PURE FLOUR PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being an impalpable powder, and warranted perfectly free from grit and any impurity. For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black leads offered. Price, £27 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 28 lbs. forwarded on receipt of 8s. Packages free.
For Lists, Testimonials, &c., apply to the BATTERSEA WORKS, London, S.W. 136

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK,
MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR,
JOSEPH HALEY,
ALBION STREET, GAYTHORN, MANCHESTER.

SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE AND CENTRE LATHES,
PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING
SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING,
AND OTHER MACHINES.

RIVET MAKING MACHINES. 137

WILSON'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.—MR. THOMAS WILSON begs to CALL ATTENTION to his new BREECH-LOADING RIFLES and CARBINES, which after repeated trial are pronounced by the highest authorities to be the most simple, safe, and efficient breech-loading weapons ever introduced. All enquiries and other communications to be addressed to Messrs. Rabone Brothers, and Co., 47, Broad-street, Birmingham, who have the management of the patent, and from whom every information as to cost and other details can be obtained.

The patent rifles may be obtained through the London and Birmingham gun trades, and all respectable gun makers in the kingdom, as well as through Messrs. Rabone Brothers and Co., 47, Broad-street, Birmingham.

N.B.—All guns manufactured under this patent are viewed by the patentee, and if made correctly are marked **T. W.** under a small crown on the Nock's form of the barrel. 138

EBONITE!—TELEGRAPH INSULATORS made of EBONITE. EBONITE in SHEET, TUBES, and RODS, or manufactured into various articles of utility and ornament, being calculated to supersede metal, hard woods, and ivory at present in use.

INDIA RUBBER.—INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING in ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., intended for railway and machinery appliances, unvulcanised and vulcanised.
S. W. SILVER AND CO., 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C.
(Opposite the London Tavern).
WORKS—SILVERTOWN, ESSEX, opposite Her Majesty's Dockyards, Woolwich. 139

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL.—Just imported, the Pale from Newfoundland, and the Light Brown from Norway. The supplies of the present season have never been surpassed, the fish being unusually fine, and the oil nearly tasteless. Professors Taylor and Thompson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, have analysed, and pronounced the Pale Newfoundland Oil the best and most desirable for invalids of very delicate constitution. The Light Brown being more economical in price, is brought within the reach of all classes. No higher price need be paid than the following:—Light Brown, 1s. 8d. per pint, or 3s. per quart. Pale, 1s. 6d. half-pints, 2s. 6d. pints, 4s. 6d. quarts, or in five-pint bottles 10s. 6d., imperial measure, at 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. 140

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	5⅝	5¼ 5¾	11 19 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1860
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	50		30 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1861
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	207½	205 210	443 5 0	2 10 0	Feb. 1860
2000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	4 0 0	7½		0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1860
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	12 10 0	32	24 26	14 0 0	2 10 0	Oct. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	100	95 100	269 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10 0	3¼	3 3¼	0 19 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1860
50000	Connorree (copper, sulphur) [L. £1]	0 15 0	56s.	54s. 6d.	0 0 9	0 0 9	July, 1860
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7½ per cent.		Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1 per cent.		Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	27½	25 27½	4 19 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0	12		3 13 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1861
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	240		217 10 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1861
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180		137 0 0	10 0 0	June, 1860
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	350	345 355	739 0 0	7 0 0	Jan. 1861
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	500	450 500	610 10 0	9 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	105	95 100	72 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	14½	15 15½	0 2 6	0 2 6	Nov. 1860
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	62 0 0	67		74 10 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	38		19 13 4	1 0 0	Dec. 1859
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†	25 0 0	35		61 8 3	1 0 0	Dec. 1860
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4¼		0 2 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	46 10 0	23	20 22½	23 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1860
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	8		7 13 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18 6 0	11		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1860
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	36	35 37	12 10 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1861
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	37 0 0	31		3 0 0	1 10 0	July, 1860
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	—		6 15 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1861
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	140		1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	18 15 0	125		365 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	6½	6 6½	0 11 0	0 3 0	Nov. 1860
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	1¾		1 18 6	0 5 0	May, 1859
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	180		66 15 9	3 17 6	Feb. 1861
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	14½	14	14 0 11	0 4 10	Jan. 1860
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0	—		11 15 7	0 12 0	Nov. 1860
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 0 0	4¼		0 2 0	0 2 0	May, 1860
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1¾		0 5 9	0 0 9	Jan. 1861
6100	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	10	9 10	35 14 6	0 5 0	Nov. 1860
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		5 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1860
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	435		394 10 0	50 0 0	Nov. 1860
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		5 14 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1860
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	45	37½ 40	58 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1861
16	Rhosesmor	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0	—
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	15 0 0	23	21 23	33 10 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1860
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	305	300 305	336 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	51	48 50	101 10 0	1 10 0	Jan. 1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	182½	180 185	351 15 0	1 10 0	Nov. 1860
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	30		7 5 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1860
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	40	38 40	483 5 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	2⅜	2⅛ 2⅜	5 6 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	6⅛	5¾ 6	10 8 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1861
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	—	3½		0 13 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1860
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	14	13 15	7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	72½		46 0 0	2 0 0	Nov. 1860
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	75		80 5 0	2 10 0	April, 1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	21	19 21	8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	18		20 12 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		11 10 0	3 0 0	Oct. 1860
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	82½	80 82½	92 1 3	2 10 0	Nov. 1860
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0	62		45 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1860
6100	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	5		0 12 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	360	350 360	288 0 0	10 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	105	105 110	566 10 0	3 0 0	Feb. 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	142½	115 120	925 0 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1861
500	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	190	175 185	84 10 0	4 0 0	Feb. 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	2 5 0	8	7 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	18		10 10 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1860
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	1¼	1¼	0 18 6	0 2 0	July, 1860
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	13½	12¼ 13½	8 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	4	3¾ 4	1 4 0	0 4 0	Dec. 1860
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	51	45 47½	66 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1861
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440		280 5 0	7 0 0	June, 1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0	19	18 20	52 17 6	1 0 0	Dec. 1860
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		270 13 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1861
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]†	4 7 0	14	13 14	43 15 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1860
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	72½		39 5 0	2 12 6	Sept. 1860

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2 11 10	3¾	3¼ 3½	20 3 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12		12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0	3½		3 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1856
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	20		5 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1858
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0	5½		0 4 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	1 16 2	21s.	20s. 21s.	0 13 0	0 1 6	Sept. 1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	12		3 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	90		85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	92½		2 10 0	2 10 0	Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 16 3	6		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	37 14 0	13	14 15	16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	18s.	⅞ 1	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	2 7 6	2⅛		0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	400		305 0 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	11 17 6	6		0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	5 4 0	8		4 0 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1860
6000	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4 0 0	5½	5⅜ 5½	1 0 8	0 3 3	June, 1853
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 15 6	2¼	1⅞ 2⅛	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 1 6	1¼		0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11	1		0 10 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1855
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 19 6	⅞		0 5 0	0 2 6	June, 1859
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	16 0 0	24		157 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1853
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	10 10 0	1⅛	½ ¾	2 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1859
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 14 0	12s.	11s. 13s.	0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 5 0	¾	⅝	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1858
120	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0	15		403 13 6	2 10 0	April, 1851
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	9s.	8s. 9s.	0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	14 15 0	3¾		33 1 9	0 10 0	April, 1857
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	3 7 0	4s.		1 6 0	0 0 0	Oct. 1855
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	16		4 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 5 0	2⅝	2⅝ 2⅞	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Gryllis (tin), Perranuthnoe	1 4 0	5⅛		1 12 0	0 7 6	Nov. 1859
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7		31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15 3 0	8¼		0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1860
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	92½	85 95	131 15 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1859
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	12 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey Consols (lead), St. Ive	2 14 0	1⅛	½ ⅝	2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1857

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	127	127 x d	215 0 0	5 0 0	Nov. 1860
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	42	40 41	96 12 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	10	8 10	6 8 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.		Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3⅝	3¼ 3⅝	1 2 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	22	20 22	17 5 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2⅜	2 2¼	0 6 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1860
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	10	9 10	7 16 2	0 6 8	Sept. 1860
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¼	2 2¼	0 17 3	0 2 6	Aug. 1860
108815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	½	⅜ ½	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	0 3 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1860
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	31	31 32	40 15 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1860
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1¼	1¼	0 2 0	0 2 0	June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1853
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	3 10 0	3½	3¼	15 per cent.		May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	6	4 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	3½	3¼ 4	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1¼	¾ 1¼	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅝	⅞ ⅝	Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	8½		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅜		Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8½		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾		Fully paid.
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	0 10 0	12s.		Feb. 1860
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1¼		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¾	2¼ 2¾	Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1½	1½ 1½	
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	¾		June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 5 0	½		Jan. 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾		Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	¼		June, 1860
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 5 0	1½		No call.
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅝		Mar. 1860
25000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1⅛		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	2 10 0	2¾		Nov. 1860
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	18s.	15s. 16s.	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0	1		Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead)	1 5 0	2		
4000	Allt-y-Maen (lead) [L. £1]	0 5 0	12s.		July, 1859
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 1 6	1⅛		June, 1859
5000	Ashburton Consols (copper)	—	¼		No call.
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	11 10 0	15½		Mar. 1860
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 15 0	4		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 17 6	6s.	4s. 6s.	Jan. 1861
4000	Beneathwood (lead), Liukin.	1 14 6	12s.		Nov. 1860
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1¼		
250	Berrow Consols (lead)	17 16 0	8		July, 1860
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	2 0 0	2¼		Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	—	20 22	Feb. 1861
10000	BorlaseCon. (tin), St. Just [L. £1]	1 0 0	1⅜	1⅜ 1⅝	Fully paid.
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0	8		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15 0	4		Sept. 1860
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	10		Dec. 1860
123	Bosweddan and Wheal Castle	32 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
5000	Bosworthan (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	1¼		June, 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0	28s.		
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 0 0	1½		Jan. 1861
4000	Brookwood	1 1 0	3		Jan. 1861
4000	Bryngias (lead), Cardigan	1 10 0	3		Sept. 1860
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	4 0 0	35	32 34	Oct. 1859
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	4 18 0	4¾	4½ 5	Dec. 1860
5850	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	0 15 0	1		Feb. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	2 19 6	2		Oct. 1860
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	5 10 0	3		Feb. 1861
2448	Bwlch (sil.-ld), Cardiganshire	4 9 0	1½		Nov. 1860
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0	3		Dec. 1859
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	17 0 0	7	4½ 5	Jan. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	16 0 0	8		Aug. 1860
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	6 7 4	3⅛	3 3¼	Nov. 1860
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	20 5 0	12		Jan. 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	6 0 0	5¼		Feb. 1860
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	18	17¼ 18½	Sept. 1860
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 18 0	—		May, 1860
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	1 12 6	2½		Nov. 1860
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7	3		Dec. 1860
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L. £5]	5 0 0	5		Fully paid.
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2½]	0 10 0	¾	13s.	Mar. 1859
25000	Casara (lead), Carma. [L. £1]	0 8 0	9s.		Dec. 1860
7146	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	1 7 0	⅝	⅜ ⅝	Jan. 1861
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire	1 5 0	1½		Sept. 1860
2560	Christopher Cons. (tin), Sith.	8 0 0	8½		Dec. 1859
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 17 6	2½		Oct. 1860
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	27 0 6	2½	2 2½	Jan. 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0	1⅛		Oct. 1860
500	Coed Cynric, Flintshire [L.]	10 0 0	20		
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 3 0	4		July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	17 0 9	19	18 19	May, 1860
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	0 10 0	¾		Feb. 1861
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	¾		June, 1859
1024	Crane, Camborne	4 10 0	4½		Dec. 1860
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire	0 10 0	¼	4s. 5s.	No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	3¼		No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	0 9 6	9s.		May, 1860
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	1⅛	1 1⅛	No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	1 10 0	1¾		Feb. 1861
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	5⅜	5¼ 5½	Fully paid.
7000	Cwm Afon (cp.), Festi. [L. £1]	0 19 0	—		Dec. 1860
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	13s.	12s. 14s.	Fully paid.
6600	Denham Bridge (cp.), [L. 10s.]	0 6 6	3s.		Dec. 1859
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 7 6	11s.		Jan. 1861
4933	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	1 7 0	7s.		May, 1860
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	2		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 10 0	¾		Dec. 1860
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 6 6	¾		Feb. 1861
1000	Durio (tin), Lelant	5 12 0	6		Dec. 1860
2048	Dulta (tin), St. Stephen's [L. £1]	0 8 6	3		Feb. 1861
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	12		Sept. 1858
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan	74 0 0	15		Mar. 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	3 7 2	1	⅞ 1	Feb. 1861
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10 0	⅝		Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	2 18 0	7½	7¼ 7½	Nov. 1860
6400	East Crinnis and South Par	2 1 6	2		Jan. 1861
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	0 6 6	3½		Nov. 1860
6000	East Fowey Consols (copper)	1 2 0	1½		June, 1860
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	0 12 6	¾	14s. 16s.	Jan. 1861
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	5 7 0	⅞	⅝ ¾	Dec. 1860
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	1 19 5	1⅜		Dec. 1860
6000	E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 1 0	⅜		Aug. 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 10 0	34s.	1¼ 1⅝	May, 1860
9000	East Tamar (sl.-ld.) Beerferris	3 6 6	⅜	¼ ⅜	Feb. 1860
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	58 0 0	40		Feb. 1861
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	6 18 10	4¼	3¼ 4	Dec. 1859
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	2 5 0	1½		Dec. 1860
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	8 2 0	2⅜		Jan. 1861
6000	E. Wh. Ellen (sil.-ld.), St. Ive	0 1 0	⅜		July, 1860
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 4 0	6¼	6¼ 6½	Nov. 1859
6000	Fowey and Par Uni., St. Blazey	0 10 0	1	1 1⅛	Nov. 1860
5000	Fursdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1 5 0	2⅛		Aug. 1860
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 3 6	14s.		Dec. 1860
128	Garden (tin), Morvah	10 0 0	12		Dec. 1860
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 1 6	½		Jan. 1861
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 10 0	½	½	Feb. 1861
6000	Gernick (copper), Crowan	0 9 0	¾		Feb. 1861
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]		2		July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	2 7 6	3½		
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive	1 6 0	1	15s. 17s.	Feb. 1861
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	2 0 0	1¼		Feb. 1861
10000	Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	1 0 0	—		June, 1860
4000	Gt. No. Tolgus (cop), Redruth	2 5 0	2		Jan. 1861
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	3 10 9	¾		Dec. 1860
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 7 0	38s.	36s. 38s.	June, 1860
40000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	0 10 0	¼		
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 11 0	⅝		July, 1859
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5]	3 0 0	3		Jan. 1861
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	13 15 2	18s.	14s. 16s.	Jan. 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	4 7 0	1¼		Nov. 1860
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	12 0 0	5		Jan. 1861
10000	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	1	18s. 20s.	Fully paid.
23623	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Hls. [S.E.]	10 0 0	1¾		Dec. 1859
5000	Grosvenor [2500 £1, 2500 1s. pd.] [L. £1]		—		
5000	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	0 15 0	8s.		Nov. 1860
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 14 9	9s.		Jan. 1860
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 3 0	⅜		April, 1860
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 16 0	1		Dec. 1860
5000	Holmbush (ld., cp.) Callington	5 2 0	3	3 3¼	Sept. 1860
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (copper)	0 15 6	¼		Dec. 1860
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	4 16 0	1⅛		June, 1860
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 8 6	1	18s. 20s.	Feb. 1860
3000	Lady Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3]	2 6 0	½		Nov. 1860
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	14 16 3	4		Oct. 1858
951	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	31 10 0	2½		Nov. 1860
1000	Llanfair (silver-lead)	5 0 0	5		Jan. 1861
8000	Llywernog United, Card. [L.]	1 16 0	1⅛		July, 1859
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	4 0 0	—		
4968	Maudlin Mines [2484 £6, 2484 £1 pd.]		2½		
4540	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 9 6	23s.		Jan. 1861
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	¼		May, 1860
3400	Michell (lead), Flint	—	½	7s. 9s.	No call.
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.) St. Hilary	15 9 6	1		Aug. 1859
16000	Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]	0 17 0	⅞		Jan. 1860
6599	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 6 0	4s.	3s. 4s.	Jan. 1861
5000	Nance Valley	0 5 0	1		Aug. 1860
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	3 0 0	6		Jan. 1861
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4]	3 0 0	3½	2 2¼	Sept. 1860
2400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	2 10 0	2½		No call.
250	Nanty Mines (ld.), Montgom.	20 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	¼		April, 1860
6000	New Birch Tor & Vitifer Cons.	1 6 6	2¼		July, 1860
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	1 13 0	1¼		Feb. 1861
6000	N.E. Bertha Con. (cp.), Tavis.	0 13 0	⅜		Dec. 1860
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 8 0	48s.	2¼ 2⅜	Feb. 1861
2000	New Wheal Clifford (copper)	0 5 0	7s.		Nov. 1860
6144	New Wheal Francis, Crowan	0 13 6	12s.	9s. 11s.	Feb. 1861
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	12 0 0	48	48 50	Nov. 1860
2300	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	8 0 0	—		Jan. 1861
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (cop.), Marazion	0 13 0	1¼		Dec. 1860
6000	Nidderdale (ld.), Yorks. [L. £1]	0 12 6	⅝		Sept. 1860
90	N. Budnick (tin, ld.), Perranz.	1 10 0	40		No call.
4500	No. Budnick and West Mount	0 5 0	⅜		
1024	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	20 2 6	4	3 3¼	Feb. 1861
6000	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	½		Nov. 1860
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	8s.		No call.
6000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	2 3 4	4	3½ 3¾	Aug. 1859
6000	No. Downs and Wh. Rose Uni.	1 15 0	1⅜		Jan. 1861
1000	N. Fortescue (ld.), Lostwithiel	0 14 0	1		Feb. 1860
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	12 15 0	4¼	4 4¼	Feb. 1861
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	2 7 6	7		Mar. 1860
8000	N. Hallenbeagle (tin, cp.) [L.]	0 5 0	2		Sept. 1860
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	2 0 0	2¾		Jan. 1861
6000	N. Laxey (ld.) I. of Man [3600 £2, 2400 £1½]		1¾		Aug. 1860
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 12 6	4		Aug. 1860
10000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	2	38s. 39s.	April, 1860
4096	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 4 6	3s.	4s. 6d.	Dec. 1860
5000	N. Treleither (sil., cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	1¼		Feb. 1860
848	N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes	10 3 9	32½	33 34	Dec. 1860
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	1 8 0	5½	7⅛ 8	Feb. 1861
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 0 5	6½		
1122	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	8 19 8	9	8 9	Jan. 1861
4000	N. Wh. Exmouth (cop., lead)	2 2 6	19s.	17s. 18s.	Jan. 1861
2000	North Wheal Prospidnick	0 6 0	¾		Nov. 1860
5000	N. Wh. Providence (tin, cop.)	0 8 6	1⅜		Nov. 1860
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 10 0	1¼	18s. 20s.	Aug. 1857
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	2 18 6	⅜	¼ ⅜	Jan. 1861
3000	North Wheal Trumpet	0 3 0	—		Sept. 1860
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2]	0 7 0	⅜		Jan. 1861
50000	Oakamoor and Stanton [L. £1]	0 5 0	⅜		Mar. 1859
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5 1 6	2½		Sept. 1860
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	37 18 0	14		Jan. 1861
1024	Padstow Con. (sil.-ld., cop.)	0 7 6	1		Dec. 1859
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10]	5 0 0	20		Nov. 1860
200	Pant-y-Pwydu (ld.), Flintshire	10 0 0	20		Sept. 1860
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3 0 0	⅞		June, 1860
5000	Pelyn Wood (cop.), Lostwithiel	2 5 0	½		Jan. 1861
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 12 0	5½	5¼ 5¾	Aug. 1860
1000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew	4 0 0	6¾		Jan. 1860
512	Penhaldarva (lead)	16 0 0	15		Oct. 1860
800	Penhale Moor (tin, copper)	3 0 0	6		Feb. 1861
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 4 0	5¼	4½ 5	Jan. 1860
4800	Penhauger (lead), Menheniot	0 7 6	¼		Nov. 1860
6000	Penrait (lead), Merioneth	2 0 0	—	2 2¼	
2000	Pentre Lygan (ld.) [L. £2½]	1 0 0	1		Sept. 1859
6000	Penvivian, Lanivet, Cornwall	—	¼		No call.
4000	Polgear Mines, Wendron	0 15 0	⅞		Feb. 1861
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 0 0	1¾		Jan. 1861
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Lelant	2 10 0	2⅛		Jan. 1861
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 10 0	16s.		Jan. 1861
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	12		Aug. 1860
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	1 0 0	1⅜	1¼ 1½	June, 1860
10000	Queen of Tamar, Beerfer. [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully paid.
6000	Portlemouth Consols, Devon	0 6 3	—		Nov. 1860
12000	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 7 6	6s.	4s. 5s.	Feb. 1861
6000	Releath (tin, cop.), Crowan	1 0 0	2¼		Oct. 1860
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12 0 0	7½		
15000	Ribden (lead), Alton [L. £1]	0 18 0	1¼		July, 1860
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 10 0	½		Sept. 1858
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 10 0	2½		No call.
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 0 0	2		Feb. 1861
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop.	2 5 6	1¼		Mar. 1858
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	1 10 0	1⅛		Jan. 1861
10000	Sigford Con. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 11 0	1⅛		Dec. 1860
5000	Silver Bank (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	1	¼ 1	Oct. 1859
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 5 0	1⅛	¾ 1	April, 1860
100	Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20]	5 0 0	20		Jan. 1861
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	11 0 8	17		Feb. 1861
100	South Bryn Gwiog	5 0 0	25		
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal	0 12 0	1¼		May, 1860
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	2 0 6	⅝		Jan. 1861
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	4 16 0	3¼	3 3½	Jan. 1861
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	1 14 0	¾		Nov. 1860
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	9 13 6	3¼		Oct. 1860
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	2 5 0	—	1 1¼	April, 1860
65000	S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1] [S.E.]		⅞		Fully paid.
1024	South Ding Dong, Gulval	0 10 0	1		Aug. 1860
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 2 0	4		Feb. 1861
1024	South Garras, Kenwyn	7 17 10	4½		Jan. 1861
6000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan	0 2 6	⅜		Oct. 1860
1000	South Gorland	6 0 0	6	6	Aug. 1860
1024	So. Herodsfoot (ld.), Liskeard	1 2 6	1¾		Aug. 1859
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 17 0	⅝		Nov. 1860
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	1¾		Jan. 1859
1024	South Treasvean, Gwennap	1 5 0	1½		Dec. 1860
25	S. Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron	25 0 0	—		No call.
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 2 6	1		Nov. 1860
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	2 8 10	4	3 4	Nov. 1860
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 10 8	1		Nov. 1859
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	0 7 0	2½		Nov. 1860
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	21 3 0	20	18 19	Dec. 1860
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 7 0	3¼		Mar. 1860
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp., tin)	7 14 6	2½		Aug. 1860
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	1¼		Dec. 1858
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	4 10 0	5		Feb. 1861
1000	Stencoose and Mawla (tin, cp.)	1 10 0	1½		Jan. 1861
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	24 8 0	38½	39 41	Oct. 1860
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	5 10 0	1¼		Dec. 1860
3000	Tees Side (ld.), Cumberland	3 18 0	8s.	7s. 9s.	Jan. 1861
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 5 6	3		Jan. 1861
2000	Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	1 10 0	1¾		Feb. 1860
6000	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	0 12 0	1½		April, 1860
2000	Tregullow Consols (tin, cop.)	0 5 0	1¾		Nov. 1860
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	5 18 8	3½	3¼ 3¾	Dec. 1860
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	8 10 0	6		Nov. 1860
8000	Tretoil (copper, tin)	2 7 6	1½		Jan. 1861
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	5 9 0	2½		Feb. 1861
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	18 18 3	4½		Jan. 1861
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	4 6 0	¾	¾ ⅞	Feb. 1861
2048	Treworlis, Wendron	1 10 0	2		Mar. 1859
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	0 7 6	12s.		Jan. 1861
3000	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1]	0 12 0	¾		Sept. 1860
1024	Tyringham Consols (tin)	1 10 0	2¼	2¼ 2¾	Feb. 1860
5000	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 7 6	¾	¾	Dec. 1861
6000	Virtuous Lady (cop.), Tavist.	1 0 0	1½		Feb. 1860
1000	Waenlas (ld.), Denbigh. [L. £10]	8 0 0	5		Aug. 1859
3000	Watermouth Gt. Sil.-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	6		Fully paid.
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½]	1 5 0	1¼	1¼ 1½	Nov. 1860
1024	W. Alfred (copper), Phillack	36 16 5	13		Sept. 1859
100	W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20]	5 0 0	32½	31 33	Jan. 1861
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	3 7 2	2		Jan. 1861
16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh.	35 0 0	50		Oct. 1860
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0 5 0	¼		July, 1859
4620	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 6 6	—		Aug. 1860
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 8 6	¼		Sept. 1860
6000	W. Polmear (tin, cp.), St. Austell	1 0 0	—		Sept. 1860
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	3 0 0	6	5 5½	Aug. 1860
1024	West Rosewarne United (cop.)	9 17 6	2		July, 1860
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Rillaton	123 0 0	25		Dec. 1860
5000	W. Snailbeach (lead) [L. £2]	1 0 0	1¼		July, 1860
4096	West South Caradon (copper)	1 12 0	2½		Nov. 1860
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	7 2 6	6½	5½ 6	Oct. 1860
5000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 9 0	⅝		Jan. 1861
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	10 0 0	—		Nov. 1860
5120	West Tolvadden (cop., tin)	0 13 0	22s.		Dec. 1860
1879	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	7 15 0	3¼	3 3½	Jan. 1861
4000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron	0 10 0	13s.		Dec. 1860
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	62 5 0	19		Jan. 1861
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 12 6	¾		Jan. 1859
1024	West Wheal Lovell, Wendron	1 0 0	1		Oct. 1860
3000	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel.	2 5 0	1¼	⅝ ⅞	Jan. 1861
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	2 18 0	4	3½ 3¾	July, 1860
2048	Wh. Agnes (silv.-ld), St. Kew	—	—	1	No call.
1024	Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	0 8 6	⅜		Feb. 1861
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	⅜		No call.
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	3 10 0	6½		Dec. 1860
3000	Wheal Conquer (tin, copper)	1 0 0	1½		Sept. 1860
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	0 13 6	¾	13s. 15s.	Feb. 1861
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth	3 13 0	1½	1⅛	Feb. 1861
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	20 0 0	13	13 14	Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Ellen, St. Agnes	6 9 6	1⅛		Jan. 1861
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	2 12 6	5½	1	Jan. 1860
4096	Wheal Emma (tin), Breage	0 10 0	¾		Aug. 1860
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	22 10 0	5½		Sept. 1859
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	6 16 0	3¼	2¾ 3	Feb. 1861
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	4 0 0	2½	38s. 39s.	Sept. 1860
6000	Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton	0 10 6	8s.	⅝ ⅞	Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Hearle, St. Just	7 10 0	15		Sept. 1860
1000	Wheal Hender (cop.), Crowan	3 19 0	1⅛		Aug. 1859
6000	Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully paid.
512	Wheal Hendra (tin), Breage	1 2 6	1½		Jan. 1861
10000	Wh. Lopes (tin, zinc) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Feb. 1860
100	Wheal Louisa (cop.), Redruth	10 0 0	120		No call.
5640	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 9 6	—		Jan. 1861
6000	Wheal Moyle, Gwennap	2 0 0	1⅜		Aug. 1860
5000	Wh. Nelson (tin, cop.), Camb.	1 13 6	1		Nov. 1860
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	0 17 4	1¼	23s. 25s.	Feb. 1861
256	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	17 10 0	160		
2315	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	2 0 0	½		Jan. 1861
1000	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	6 0 0	3		Dec. 1860
1879	Wheal Prospidnick	1 11 0	5¼		Feb. 1861
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	57 10 0	60		Jan. 1861
600	Wheal Rose (ld.), St. Columb	1 10 0	6		Dec. 1860
1024	Wh. Sicily (sil.-ld.), Broadoak	2 0 0	3		Nov. 1860
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	3 4 1	1		Jan. 1861
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	3 10 0	3		Oct. 1860
1024	Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	5 0 0	5		Jan. 1860
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	5 5 0	½		Dec. 1860
512	Wheal Trannack, Sithney	1 10 0	—		Nov. 1860
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap	26 5 0	3		Aug. 1859
6000	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, copper)	1 9 8	1¼		Feb. 1861
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	2 16 0	2½	2⅜ 2⅝	Aug. 1860
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	10 10 0	13s.	11s. 13s.	Feb. 1861
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	7 16 6	4⅛	3¾ 4	Nov. 1860
1024	Wheal Vyvyan (copper)	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1860
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper)	1 0 0	4½		April, 1859
6400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—		May, 1860
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L.]	2 2 6	4s.		Nov. 1860
1024	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant	2 0 0	3½		Dec. 1860
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	0 8 0	¾		Dec. 1860
3170	Yarner (copper), Devon	2 5 0	2		Aug. 1860

*** Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

London: Printed by Richard Middleton, and published by Henry English (the proprietors), at their office, No. 26, Fleet Street, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—*March* 2, 1861.